WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. IV NO. 203 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1921. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
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MONTHLY	„ 3	„ 3-8

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NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter, 1824.

BOMBAY—Branch: Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,663.
RESERVE FUNDS f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,774.
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland).
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies.	Palembang
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabayas
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltervredon

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places. South Africa-America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Commander,	Tons	Arrival	Depar ture
Tatsuno Maru	M. Furuhashi	2905	28thOct.	10th Nov.
Tosa Maru	N. Wada	5622	8th Nov.	13th Nov.
Akita Maru	S Ochia	3817	12th Nov.	25th Nov
Wakasa Maru	B Tsuda	6074	23rd Nov	5th Dec.

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
29th Oct. ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
5th November ..	DELTA ..	8,097
12th „ ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
19th „ ..	DEVANHA ..	8,092
26th „ ..	NARKUNDA* ..	16,118
3rd December ..	MACEDONIA ..	10,512
10th „ ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
17th „ ..	MOREA ..	10,890
24th „ ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
31st „ ..	PLASSY ..	7,346
1922		
7th Jan. ..	CHINA ..	7,952
14th „ ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
21st „ ..	NALDERA* ..	15,825
28th „ ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
4th Feb. ..	EGYPT† ..	7,941
11th „ ..	DELTA ..	8,097
18th „ ..	MACEDONIA ..	10,512
25th „ ..	MOREA ..	10,890

MALWA, NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA } * Through steamers from Australia.
†EGYPT Through Steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1921, About			
14th November	..	MANDALA	8,246
28th „	..	NEVASA	9,071
11th December	..	NEURALIA	9,082
15th „	..	MERKARA	8,285

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921 ..		Call at Colombo Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
18th November ..	NALDERA	
30th December ..	MALWA	
1922		
27th Jan. ..	NARKUNDA	Do. Do.
24th Feb. ..	MANTUA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	——
29th Oct.	VARELA	Karachi & Busreh
31st „	LINGA	Karachi ports.
3rd Nov.	BARJORA	Karachi & P. Gulf,
4th „	KARACOLA	East & S Africa via Porbunder
4th „	VASNA	Busreh direct.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Remarks.
Canadian Gallantcher	..	In Oct.	For San Francisco Seattle and Vancouver.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
15, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Capt.	Arrival.	Deptre.
KASADO MARU	N. Yanagi ..	30th Oct.	10th Nov.
MALAY MARU	Y. Saito ..	22nd Nov.	4th Dec.
SAIGON MARU	M. Sato ..	30th Nov	12th Dec.
INDUS MARU	.. G. Matsuzaki.	9th Dec-	21st Dec.

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is alloed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 8,996,320

DIRECTORS:
1. Seth Mangaldas G. Parekh, M.L.A.
2. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas C.I.E., M.B.E.
3. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
4. Seth Shoorji Vallabhdas.
5. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
6. Manubhai Rangildas, Esq.
7. Seth Chamanlal G. Pareka.
8. Seth Jesinghbhai Ujamshi.
9. Seth Jivanlal Girdharlal.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For farther information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal Mody. No. 50-52. Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	59,60,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-21	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street,
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Paid-Up Capital ..... Yen. 70,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 52,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Henkow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 902.

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IF
YOU WANT A
POLICY
FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS FROM A COMPANY.
who deals with claims
PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
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FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES

A. V. KEITH, Manager Accident Department. GEO. BROWN General Manager.

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TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ... Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds Rs. 3,89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.—
Trial order is earnestly solicited.

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Oppo. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar, Bombay No. 2.

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Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE
WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD.,
(PANDIT, KAZI & Co.,)
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Sole Agents for the famous "Kronex" Rubber Soles and Heals and various Shoe specialities Importers of High class Suit case and Trunk Fittings and Locks.
Particulars on application. Trade only.
Telegram: "FASTKIP" Post Box No. 403, BOMBAY
Offices:—Krishna Building, Hornby Rd. (Near Empire Cinema.)

THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
SIR D. J. TATA, KT., CHAIRMAN.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	.. ..	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	„	11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	„	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL, LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company, WALLACE STREET, FORT.

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CALCUTTA, Tata Sons Ltd.
KARACHI, Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager.
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ltd. and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.
NEW YORK, Sumner Ballard, U. S. A. Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd / Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine underwriters.)
SINGAPORE, Malcolm Beranger and Co., Ltd.
PENANG, Behr and Co., and Durege and Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java), The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra), Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam), Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

HEAD OFFICE. 6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.
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Incorporated in India 1907.
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity o your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENTS.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS, Branch Secretary.
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent.
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).
C. N. MADHAVA ROW, Acting Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building,
53, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED
7 A, FORT STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI RAWALPINDI AND SURAT Agencies in all parts of India
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent. on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVES SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted. Every description of Banking business undertaken.
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares, Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms
Further particulars from:— KHOLSA AND CO.,
Post Box 22. Phone 5395. Manager.
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"Inkotine Inks"
Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.
Brightness Permanency
NON-corrosiveness
Guaranteed
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

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WANTED—A competent MISTRY for supervision of Building Work. Apply with testimonials to DESAI AND BHUTA, No. 1, Hamam St., Fort, Bombay.
A R1753

WANTED—AGENTS on Liberal Commission to sell SHARES of prospective Lime business. Apply enclosing one anna stamp to:—THE PIONEER ENTERPRISERS, Sylhet, Assam
C.9264

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—CLERKS, knowing English and Gujarathi. Terms favourable. Apply personally to B. WALVEKAR, Secretary, The New Sports Club, opposite Prarthana Samaj, Grgaum, Bombay 4.
A R1785

WANTED—A CLERK for the Residency Office, Aden. Must have passed an examination qualifying for admission to Government Service, have experience of routine office work and know type-writing. Starting pay Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 150. Only those possessing the requisite qualifications need apply with testimonials to the SECRETARY to Government, Political Department, Secretariat, Bombay.
A C11207

WANTED—A HEAD MISTRESS and CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT for the Hindu Widows' Home, Lahore (Punjab). Salary Rs. 200—10—250. She must be a Hindu lady, (including Brahmins), knowing Hindi and possessing a sympathetical heart for widows. Residence in the Home premises compulsary. A graduate will be preferred. Appointment on six months' probation. After confirmation, three months notice from either side necessary. Applications must reach within October, 1921. Apply giving copies of testimonials, references, if any, age and education to LALA LAJPAT RAI SAHNI, Maclagon Road, Sleem Buildings, LAHORE.
A R1719

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED by an energetic young man, expereienced in Stores. Have a fair knowledge of type-writing and Book-keeping. Please apply to Box No. 7360 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1751

AN influencial and long established Indian firm, is open to act as AGENTS for well reputed Insurance Campanies, Fires, Marine, and Life, etc., for Karachi and Province. Best References. Correspond stating terms with Box No. 7359, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1773

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

BALLARD ESTATE, small office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 7316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1666

TO BE LET—Two commodious GODOWNS in Danda Mansion, New Chinch Bunaer Road, in close proximity of Dana Bunder and Bhat Bazar. For rent, etc. please inquire of BHAIYA in the same building.
O R 1632

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show-rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally, daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
O R1741

BOARD & APARTMENTS.

ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED.—In connection with the arrival of the 120 Salvation Army Officers, expected in Bombay by the s.s. "Calypso" on or about the 15th November, accommodation is required for married people, and for single Men and Women Officers for one or two nights. Will any friends who are able to offer hospitality kindly communicate with COLONEL EWENS, Salvation Army Headquarters, Morland Road, Byculla.
E R1788

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

OR SALE—Brand New English VICTORIA, Fuller's make Bristol. Apply JEHANGIR LELINVALA, next to the Hind Chittania Litho Press, Girgaum, Gaiwadi.
J R1689

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MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

DEDION CAR, 4 cylinder 10/12 H. P., 5 seater Touring, my property, will be auctioned TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, at THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LD., 319, Lamington Road., off Jacob Circle. Sale commences 3 p.m.
JA R1779

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

AUTOMATIC HAND LOOM FOR SALE.—Hattersly's pattern, newly made in perfect order. Open to inspection. Apply to C. V. F. SHIVAM, Abmro's Bungalow, Opp. Miranda's Chawl, Dadar.
K R1791

FOR SALE.—TREADLE PRINTING MACHINES, size 9 by 13 and 10 by 15, best English Cropper maker, in complete working order. Price very low. Besides all sorts of paper at very moderate prices. Write or see KRISHNA PRINTING PRESS AGENCY, 9, Anantwadi, Cathedral Street, Bombay 2.
K R1766

FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted mango plant Rs 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7. M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C10677

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

BUY FOR DIWALI PRESENT—THOUGHT CURRENTS, selection from MAHATMA GANDHI'S WRITINGS, forward by Mr. M. R. JAYAKER, volume second, Price Re. 1. Write to HARILAL M. DESAI, 80, Kandawadi, Girgaon, Bombay.
L R1748

MIRACLES OF ASTROLOGY.—The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enables you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character reading of every body, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscope or date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The PREMIER ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Chodavaram, Vizag District.
L R1597

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Expert preparation for Commercial Banking and Accountancy careers. Enrollments daily. Call or write for prospectus, Great Western Hotel Building, Apollo Street, Fort.
M R1768

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—CAPITALIST from new year to shop-owner, Moolji Jetha Market, for wholesale Swadeshi business. Write to Box No. 7365, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E R1798

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TELE. No. 5524. THE ROYAL PAINTING & DECORATING CO.—Painters, Decorators and Contractors. No. 233, Hornby Road, and 10, Ragoonath Dadaji Street, Fort, Bombay.
T R1799

FAMOUS BEZVADA KHADDAR—Absolute purity guaranteed. Prices lowest. Send 1 anna for samples and quotations. The ANDRA INDUSTRIAL CO., Guntur (Madras Presidency).
T R1688

FOR SALE—GALLOWAYS BOILERS, 30 by 7½ by 180 lbs. and 30 by 8 by 180 lbs.; Thompson's Boilers 30 by 7½ by 180 lbs. For immediate shipment. Apply DESAI BROS., LTD., Taj Mahal Hotel.
T R1800

SACCHARINE.—To be sold german Saccharino Two Boots Brand. 550 Sealed One lb. tins Rs. 10-8-0 per lb. ex-godown. Apply D. J. Mistri & CO., Kerrawalla Building, Carnac Road, Bombay.
T R1789

THE E. B. BUTTON MFG. CO., undertake wholesale and retail orders for Mother of Pearl and Horn-Buttons of many descriptions. Special concession in prices offered to large buyers for the winter. Good commission allowed to lady or gentlemen canvassers. Samples and particulars on application with 12 in stamps to the Head Office at Faridabad, Dacca. (Bengal).
T CR1795

WANTED PURCHASER FOR.—(1) One 230 volts 20 K. W. IU AMPS. 850 R. P. M. Dynamo manufactured by G. E. C. (Witton) with starter, slide rails and pulley complete. (2) Three 220 volts 7½ H.P., D. C. Verity's Motor. (3) Three 4in. Roturbo centrifugal pumps. Apply to Box No. 7364, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1792

SUIT length of Kashmir home-spun woollen Tweed 7¼ yards by 24 in., similar to Scotch or Irish, any shade, Re. 1. Samples for As. 4. Patty Hat, any shade, Hamburg, Rs. 2-8. Terai, Rs. 2-4. Ladies' Sambhur or brown colour leather bag embd. in coloured wool on either side, floral or antique design 10in. by 10 in., Rs. 2-4. K. M. & FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, KASHMIR.
T R1493

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—New Premises next to Hyland's at Hughes Road. Specious Rooms with large show-windows and firms, draperers, suitable for Motor and Cycle firms, draperers, milliners, jewellers, druggists, general stores, etc., etc.

Apply:—
H. M. MEHTA AND CO.,
123, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
C11166

NOTICE.

AVAILABLE from 1st November, FLATS in New Premises at Hughes Road near Hylands, containing one drawing, dinning and two or three bed rooms with electric lights and fans. Apply H. M. MEHTA AND CO., 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
C11199

NOTICE.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

will hold an

INSPECTION

of British Ex-Officers, Pensioners and Ex-Soldiers on the Oval, BOMBAY, at 10-30 a.m. on TUESDAY, November 22nd

Dress:—Plain Clothes.

DECORATIONS AND MEDALS.—will be worn on the left lapel of the coat. When decorations and medals have been awarded but not issued, the ribands will be worn.

CONCESSIONS:—The following concessions will be granted:—
(a) Return Warrants 2nd Class.
(b) Rs. 4 per day Subsistance allowance while travelling to and from Bombay when the journey exceeds 6 hours.
(c) A personal allowance of Rs. 4 for each day in Bombay up to a limit of 3 days.

NAMES:—Should be submitted to the undersigned by October 31st so that an estimate of the numbers who will attend the Parade may be made.

It is hoped that employers will kindly give every facility to enable Ex-Officers and Soldiers to attend the Parade which should be as strong as possible.

A Parade for Indian Ex-Officers and Soldiers will be held at Poona.

R. E. PIGOTT, Colonel,
for Chairman, Sub-Committee,
The Prince of Wales Reception Fund,
Head Office:
B. B. and C. I. Railway,
BOMBAY.
C11171

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LTD.
CLOTH SHOP (FORT),
FORBES STREET,
NEAR THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" OFFICE.

TO enable the public to purchase their requirements of Cloth at most reasonable prices, we have opened the above retail shop, where various assortments of the best quality Grey, Bleached, Dyed and Fancy Cloth manufactured at our Mills, are offered for sale by yards and full prices.

A variety of cut pieces (fents) are also on sale by weight.

This shop will be opened daily from 9 a.m. to 6-30 p.m. except on Saturday—it will be closed whole day.

E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.
C11219

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between FAZULBHAI NOORMAHOMED THANAWALLA, AHMEDBHAI KARIM THANAWALLA and Hoosein ABDULKARIM MAHOMED carrying on business at Nagdevi Street under the style and firm of H. A. Mahomed has been DISSOLVED by reason of the death of the said Fazulbhai Noormahomed Thanawalla as from the 9th August, 1918, so far as concerns the said Fazulbhai Noormahomed Thanawalla and the said Ahmedbhai Karim Thanawalla and Hoosein Abdulkarim Mahomed will on and after the 31st day of October, 1921, carry on the business of the said firm in partnership under the name and style of H. Ahmed and Co. All debts due to and owing by the said firm of H. A. Mahomed will be received and paid respectively by the said Ahmedbhai Karim Thanawalla and Hoosein Abdulkarim Mahomed.

Dated this 26th day of October, 1921.

AHMED CURRIM THANAWALLA.
HOOSEIN ABDULKARIM MAHOMED.
C1784

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the MORARJEE GOCULDAS HALL, Kalbadevi, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of October, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1921.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Lalji Naranji as a Director.
4. To elect Directors in place of the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Shamaldas and Mr. Killchand Deochand, who retire by rotation, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
5. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th October 1921 to 17th November 1921 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NAROTTAM MORARJI AND CO.,
Managing Agents.

Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 17th October, 1921.
C11127

TENDERS.

SALE NOTICE.

THE under signed will hold an auction for the sale of the following estimated quantities of Timber at the Honawar Depot (Mallukurve) on the Sea Shore near near Honawar. The sale will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 16th November, 1921, and the following days:—

Kind			Estimated quantity.
Teak	...	... cft.	25,000
Sissum	...	... ,,	2,500
Junglewood	...	... ,,	12,500
Junglewood	...	... ,,	12,500
Casuarinu fuel		... tons	500
Junglewood fuel		... ,,	250

2. The conditions of sale will be available for inspection in the Range Forest Office. Honawar, or in the Depot at Mallukurve except on Sundays and holidays.

3. For any further particulars apply to the undersigned.

M. S. TUGGERSE,
Divisional Forest Officer,
S. D. Kanara.

Honawar, 7th October, 1921.
TA C1181

BOMBAY SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the unsigned at his Office on MONDAY, the 31st October, 1921, from 3 to 4 p.m., (Bombay Time) for the supply for two years from 1st December, 1921, of School Furniture comprising Section A—Wooden Furniture and Physical Exercise Articles and Section B—Clocks, and Section C—Drinking Vessels etc. No Tenders will be received thereafter. Tenders should be handed over personally to the undersigned. They may be for one or more Sections, but there should be a separate sheet for each Section. Printed Forms giving the specifications will be supplied by this Office. Sample Articles may be seen at the Lord Harris Municipal Marathi Boy's School building, (situated at Carnac Road) from the 17th October to the 22nd October, 1921, between the hours of 12 noon to 4 p.m., on application to the Head Master.

The person or persons whose Tenders are accepted shall have to make deposits of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 300, and Rs. 1,000 as security for the prompt and faithful execution of Orders, forfeitable as per contract for default, respectively for Section A, B and C.

Each Tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 to be returned, if the Tender is not accepted.

There is no undertaking to accept the lewest Tender.

D. G. PADHYE,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Municipal Offices, Fort.
TA C10963

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 1576 of 1920.

KHUMAJI GAJAJI AND CO., a firm, doing business as Shroffs and money lenders at Barbhayya Moholla without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) SHANKAR PANDURANG CHOWDHARY, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay; (2) VISHWANATH BALAL GOKHALE; (3) VISHWANATH HARI GOKHALE, both of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay; (4) Dattaram Panduram Pathare of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, (5) JAYANTILAL MOTILAL AND CO., Merchants, doing business at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 1st day of October, 1920, it was ordered that the first defendant should pay to the plaintiff firm the sum of Rupees Fifty-seven thousand one hundred and fifty annas fourteen and pies five for debt and interest and the costs of this suit and further interest at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the amount of the said Judgment from the date of the said decree until payment.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of sale dated the 18th day of January, 1921, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by public auction all the right, title and interest of the said first defendant Shankar Pandurang Chowdhary in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land (cess) whereof has now been redeemed) admeasuring 266 square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being at Kolbhat Street without the Fort of Bombay and in the registration sub-district of Bombay registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 255, New No. 1734, Old Survey No. 266 and New Survey No. 135 together with the buildings and tenements standing thereon and which said buildings are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward Nos. 3109(1) and 3100(2), Old Street Nos. 23 and 23A and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Vithoba Mankoji on the West by the property of Muncherji Jamshedji on the North by the range of Chawl of Ramchandra Bhiwaji and on the South by the Kolbhat Street.

SECONDLY:—All those pieces of parcels of Pension and Tax land or ground (the cess whereof has now been redeemed) admeasuring 1382 square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being on the North-East side of the fronting of private passage leading to Kolbhat Lane without the Fort of Bombay and in the registration Sub-district of Bombay registered in the Books of the Collecter of Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No. 1731, Old Survey No. 226 and New Survey No. 157 together with the buildings tenements and chawls standing thereon and which said buildings are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Old Assessment Nos. 34/39 and now under C Ward No. 3174/3181 and Street Nos. 9/16 and bounded as follows:—On the North-East partly by the property of Hormusji Cawasji Mistry partly by the property of Govind Limbaji Shelar partly by the said private passage leading to Kolbhat Lane and partly by the chawl of Wedji Batliwalla on the North-East partly by the property known as Angre's chawl and partly by the property of Hormusji Jiwaji and partly by the property of Jamshedji Nowroji Cabinetmaker.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land (cess whereof has now been redeemed) admeasuring 402 square yards or thereabouts situatet lying and being at 1st Kolbhat Lane without the Fort of Bombay in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 225, New No. 1736, Old Survey No. 226, New Survey No. 138 together with the buildings tenements standing thereon and which said buildings are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 3134 and Street No. 19 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the property of Govind Limbaji Shellar on or towards the West partly by the property of Hormusji Framji Cooper and partly by that of Dosabhoy Jamshedji Mistri and Sorabji Jamshedji Nariman and partly by that of Behramji Dorabji Nariman and Dosabhoy Mistri on or towards the North by the property of Pallanji Pestonji Daruwalla and on or towards the South by a passage.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure with messuages hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Kolbhat Lane without the Fort of Bombay and the registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No. 1725, Old Survey No. 226, New Survey No. 240 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 2173, Street No. 8, and admeasuring 229 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the property hereinbefore thirdly described on or towards the West by the Kolbhat Lane on or towards the North partly by the property of Teli Kashibai Govind and partly by the property hereinafter fifthly described and on or towards the South by the property of Sorabji Jamshedji Petit.

FIFTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of pension and tax tenure situate at First Kolbhat Lane without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 129 square yards or thereabouts and registered by Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No. 1726, Old Survey No. 226, and New Survey No. 154 and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under C Ward No. 3186—3188 and Street Nos. 21-1-2 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Dinbai Dadabhoy Chinoy on or towards the South by the property of Haji Miya Baloo Miya on or towards the West by the property of Furdunji Ratanji Mehta and Bai Dhunbai Jehangir Suludar and on or towards the East by the said Kolbhat Lane.

SIXTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of Foras Land or ground (cess whereof has been now redeemed) admeasuring 7.556 square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being on the Northern side of Chikalwady without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under D Ward Nos. 3719(1), 3718(1), 3717, 3716, 3715, 3719(2), 3719(3) and 3718(2) and Street Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 23A, 23B, and 22A, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the property of Madan Bhimji on or towards the West by the property of Liladhar Haridas on or towards the North by the property of Ratanji Rustomji and on or towards the South by the Chikalwady Road.

SEVENTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of free-hold land or ground admeasuring 4213 square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being at the corner of Tardeo Road Chikalwady Lane, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay being portion of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. A/13809, and 13892, Old Survey No. 152/155 and New Survey No. B/7046 together with the bungalow houses, out-houses, stables and sheds standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3696(5), 3696(6), 3696(2A), 3696(3), 3696(8), and Street Nos. 3, 3A, 3AA, 3 and 7, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the Chikalwady Lane on or towards the South by the property of Zoroastrian Association, on or towards the East by the property next hereinaftar described and on or towards the West by the Tardeo Road.

EIGHTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of free-hold land or ground admeasuring 1230 square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being on the South side of Chikalwady Lane Tardeo Road, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, being a portion of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Old No. 373, 375—377, 379, 380, 382/384 and 386, New Nos. A/13890, and 13892, Old Survey No. 153/155 New Survey No. B/746 together with the buildings standing thereon known as "Bhagirathi Buildings" and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3696(6), 3696(7), and Street Nos. 5 and 6 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by a common passage on or towards the West by the property next hereinbefore described, on or towards the North by the Chikalwady Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Zoroastrian Association.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on Wednesday the 30th day of November 1921, at the hour of 1 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale and Judge's order dated 6th August 1921, put up for sale by Public Auction in the Sheriff's Office, High Court, Bombay, to the highest bidder and without reserve the right title and interest of the said first defendant Shankar Pandurang Chowdhary in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree, costs of previous execution and of the said Warrant of sale.

The following is a list of the rights charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable.

The claim of Pandurang Javji for the sums stated in the various Indentures with interest at the respective rates provided therein making in the aggregate the sum of Rs. 3,42,115-9-6 and for further interest and costs.

The claim of Messrs. Nandlal Jamnadas and Co. for Rs. 17,531-6 and further interest and costs, and the claim of Messrs. Chaturbhuj Bhaichandbhai and Co., for Rs. 86,600 with further interest and costs.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Shankar Pandurang to the same or any interest therein.

Should the said Shankar Pandurang have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned plaintiffs, Pandurang Chowdhary, Nandlal Jamnadas and Co., and Chaturbhuj Bhaichandbhai and Co., have been given liberty to bid at the sale pursuant to the Judge's Order dated 6th August 1921, and pursuant to the said Judge's Order, all the right title and interest of the said 1st Defendant in the said lands and premises mentioned aforesaid will be sold in one lot.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the 15th day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 19th day of October, 1921.

S. J. GILLUM,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. KHANDERAO LAUD AND MEHTA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C11211

NOTICE.

RE. ESTATE OF ROWLEY STUART THOMSON ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts and liabilities affecting the estate of Rowley Stuart Thomson, late Acting District Traffic Superintendent, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, of Bombay, European, deceased, a bachelor, who died at Bombay on the 1st November, 1920, and Probate of whose Will with effect throughout the Province of Bombay was granted on the 10th October, 1921, to William Alban Haig Brown, one of the partners in the firm of Messrs. King King and Co., Bombay, the Executors named in the said Will, power being reserved to Sir Henry Seymour King, K.C.I.E., the other partner in the said firm, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executor at the Office of Messrs. King King and Co., King's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said Executor will hand over the assets to the persons legally entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 20th day of October, 1921.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for the Executor.
C11149

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ABDULLAABDUL SAMAD, late of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant, a Waste Merchant, residing at Upper Duncan Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

ABDUL SAMAD ABDULLA, of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at 3rd Kamatipura Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this seventeenth day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 18th day of October, 1921
Messrs. KHARAS & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C11217

AUCTION SALE.

R. P. KHARAS & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 VALUABLE PLOTS WITH BUILDINGS AT KARACHI.
A RARE AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR REAL INVESTORS.

Auction sale of very valuable Government Leasehold plots of Land with Buildings, situated in most prominent Business and Commercial Quarters ideally suitable for Banks and Offices, etc., at present occupied by The City Dy Collector's Office, Messrs. Louis Dreyfus and Co., Volkart Bros., and James Finlay and Co's., Office Premieses on McLeod Road, Railway Quarter, City of Karachi.

Under instructions from the owners, Messrs. R. P. KHARAS and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, on the spot, the following valuable plots of Land with Buildings thereon, between the National Bank of India Ltd., and Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ltd., and opposite to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co's. New Offices, situated in Railway Quarter, McLeod Road, being Sub-division of Plot Nos. 2 and 2/1, Sheet B-8, on FRIDAY, the 18th November, 1921, at 4-30 p.m.

Plot No. 2 measuring 3166 Sq. Yards. Stamp Office and godowns.

Plot No. 2/A measuring 2180 Sq. Yards. Louis Dreyfus Office and godowns.

Plot No. 2/1 and 2/B measuring 6231 Sq. Yards. Volkart Bros Office and godowns.

Plot No. 2 1/A measuring 3919 Sq. Yards. James Finlay Office and godowns.

Private Offers will receive attention.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale apply to:—

R. P. KHARAS & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Commission Agents, and Estate Brokers.
Rambegh Road Karachi.

BENNETT & CO.

188, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 30th of October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Breach Manor Cuffe Parade, Colaba, on the sea side, valuable and handsome household furniture rich glass and crockery, table and hanging lamps, sideboard, crockery, stands, carpets, china matting, cane furniture, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, writing tables, book cases silver cabinet mirror, almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, one large chival glass with side drawers English ice box, aluminium utensiles, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, teapoys, etc., etc

The property of a Lady.

Property of another gentleman:
One 15-20 H.P. 5 seater element Bayard motor car in good running order.
One Two seater four cylinder Calcott Motor car in good running order.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON VOILE, EARTHENWARE, DECK CHAIR CANVAS, COTTON SHIRTING, SODIUM SULPHIDE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned, the following:—

18 cases each 100 feet window glasses of assorted sizes.
1 case Hosiery.
12 drums sodium sulphide.

On account and risk of Noormahomed Casam Somji:—
1 crate earthenware such as teas and saucers, rice dishes, flat and soup plates.

On account and risk of Messrs. Esufally Moosaji and Co.:—
8 bales forest brand deck chair canvas.

On account and risk of Messrs. Alimahomed Adam and Co.:—
1 case cotton voile.

By order of the Insurance Office concerned:—
1 bale containing 50 pieces of cotton shirting No. 3800.
1 bale containing 50 pieces of cotton shirting No. 2211.

On account and risk of Mahomed Sadik Hoosein Yezdi:—
3 packages woollen astrakhan cloth in all 30 pieces.

On account and risk of B. S. Rao:—
1 diamond nose earring.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, at Nowroji Hill Estate Chinch Bunder Road.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the Plots at Nowroji Hill Estate, the following Plots for a period of 999 years:—

LOT No. 1.—A valuable corner site known as Plot No. 42, Nowroji Hill Estate, having a frontage of about 65 feet to Chinch Bunder Road, and containing an area of about 415 square yards.

LOT No. 2.—An excellent building site known as Plot No. 43, having a frontage of about 65 feet, Chinch Bunder Road and containing an area of about 452 square yards

LOT No. 3.—A similar plot known as Plot No. 44, frontage about 65 feet and area about 487 square yards.

LOT No. 4.—A cover plot known as Plot No. 45 Nowroji Hill Estate, having a frontage of about 65 feet to Chinch Bunder Road and containing an area of about 516 square yards.

LOT No. 5.—A similar plot known as Plot No. 46, frontage about 86 feet area about 655 square yards.

LOT No. 6.—An excellent Building site known as Plot No. 47, Nowroji Hill Estate frontage of about 80 feet, to Chinch Bunder Road and area of about 639 square yards.

LOT No. 7.—A valuable corner plot known as Plot No. 48, frontage to Chinch Bunder Road about 80 feet and area about 604 square yards.

NOTE.—The Trustees have made a provision for the ultimate widening of Chinch Bunder Road to 80 feet.

No buildings on Plots 42 to 48 will be allowed to exceed 51 feet in height the level of the first floor must be 18 feet above road level and stone facing to a height of 18 feet will be required on all frontages.

Shops and godowns will be allowed to be built on these plots and Nahnis will also be allowed in the rooms.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plans and agreement of the sale, apply to the Board of Estate, Agent at Improvement Trust Office, or to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 6th day of November, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel, Old Government House compound, next to Dr. Turkhad, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge, McKenzie and Devji Canji, rich glass crockery and plated-ware, old china vases and jars, rich oil paintings and water colours, rich Persian and Indian carpets, table ornaments, electric hall and table lamps, wall and table clocks, sliding dining table arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumb waiters, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and chairs, artistic made cabinets, corner cabinets, writing tables, glass door book cases, one lot books, Singapore cane furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, screens, suite of sofas and chairs, ice box utensils, 1 pigeon holes cabinet, etc., etc.

The property of Major E. C. Hodgson, I.M.S., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 28th October, 1921.

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AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 29th OCTOBER, 1921, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.). SALE of Very Valuable and Artistic Household Furniture, Glassware, Platedwares, Crockery, etc

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 29th October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Rachel Lodge, Apollo Bunder, the following furniture such as drawing room suites, telescopic dining tables and chairs, single and double beds, mirror-door almyrahs, dinner service, writing and dressing tables, fancy cupboard and teapoys, one American big safe on castor glasswares, electro-platedware, cooking utensils crockery, etc.

The property of late Miss Elizabeth Johannes.

Furniture is on view and catalogues are published.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th October, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Modows Street, Fort,
Telephone, No. 492.

AUCTION SALE OF 110 BALES FINE MACHINE GINNED UMRA COTTON (DAMAGED).

THIS DAY, FRIDAC, the 28th Oct. 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Raichand Shamji and Co., and on account and at the risk of the parties concerned, at the Explosives godown, Alexandra Dock, near Shed No. 6.

110 bales fine machine ginned Umra cotton bearing Mark R by S—F.M.G.O., which were shipped from Genoa to Bombay per s. s. "Levanzo" and have come in contact with sea water chemicals and oil during the voyage and have been consequently stained with purple and brown stains of chemicals and oil at ends and sides.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th October, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS

THE
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

SUSPENSE MYSTERY THRILLS

Although the thrills have been at the rate of about one a minute from the start they are by no means at an end In the episodes that follow Wilson and Miss Gerber show that when comes to performing Stunts there few who can equal them or none can surpass them

BRANDED FOUR

Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30

POPULAR PRICES.

THE LAST CHANCE !

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present this Week one of the most Stirring Episodes from the Ramayan

SATI SOOLOCHNA

a photo-drama that conveys a moral and adorns a tale that is never old

Our Magnificent Indian Mythological picture.

"SOOLOCHNA"

an extreamly soul-stirring Episode from the Ramayan—a monumental achievement of the Hindoostan Film Manufacturing Company.

The picture is a magnificent exposition of the Universal Law, Universal Will and Universal justice. All virtue, this Masterpiece tells us is means to an end—not an end unto itself.

SATI SOOLOCHNA.

A 2-Reel Comedy in the programme

To-Night 5-30 7; 8-45 & 10 30 p. m.(S. T.)

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road.)

THE
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
IN FOLLEY'S TRAIL

An Universal Production starring

CARMEL MYERS

Bubbling with laughter Carmel Myers emerged from champagne as the spirit of Folley. She lured. He loved—and followed in Folley's trail. Then Folley beckoned him along the trail of romance to marriage, along the trail of marriage to the abrupt precipice of discord.

THE
ALEXANDRA CINEMA

BELLASIS ROAD
A FEW PACES FROM
THE PARSI STATUE
BOMBAY.

Shows at, 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30

POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

The BAND OF OPERA Co 1921

in all the latest London Musical Comedy and Comic opera successes.

To-Night Fri. Oct 28 h at 9 30 p m.

For the First Time in Bombay. From the Gaiety Theatre London. The musical version of the American Play "Aviator" in which a real Single Seater "Bristol" Scout is used, which fought in the Palestine Campaign.

"GOING UP"

Booking at POST & Co upto 6 p. m. After 7 p m. at the Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.

"HITTING THE HIGH SPOTS"
"HITTING THE HIGH SPOTS"
"HITTING THE HIGH SPOTS"

Featuring

BERT LYTELL
BERT LYTELL
BERT LYTELL

A Story of Mexico, LOVE & OIL.

DON'T MISS THE EXCELSIOR PICTURES.
They are as good as the best shown in Bombay.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

AND

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

MADAN THEATRES, Ld., present THE WORLD'S JUNGLE SERIAL

"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"

THIS WEEK! THIS WEEK!

THREE FURTHER EPISODES Nos. 9, 10 & 11.
THREE FURTHER EPISODES Nos. 9, 10 & 11
THREE FURTHER EPISODES Nos. 9, 10 & 11.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

A WESTERN MASTER DRAMA!

BLANCHE SWEET

IN

"THAT GIRL MONTANA"

From the Novel by Marah Ellis Ryan.

WHEN WOMEN ARE SCARCE.

Women may choose their mates "Tanad chose by cooking a the campfire of the man she loved. A drama that lays bare heart of a girl during the raw and furious days of the pioneers.

SEE IT AND BE THRILLED.

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest News

THE KILL JOYS

Comic

TIME—Daily 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p. m. Sunday at 3-30 and 5 15 p. m.

PRICES AS USUAL

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

THE LAST DAY !

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present their

LAST PICTURE OF THEIR "BIGGEST SEVEN" SERIES

Starring

Clara Kimball Young

With a brilliant cast of players in the greatest Stage success by Sir Arthur Wing Pinero

"MID-CHANNEL"

(6 Reels—6000 feet)

The Programme includes a side-splitting Comedy

Four Shows Today: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-45 p.m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road)

STARTING FROM SATURDAY NEXT!

Messrs K D. and Brothers will present

"A DESERT HERO"

A 2-Reel Sparkling Million Dollar Comedy featuring

FATTY ARBUCKLE

and a splendid Drama

"Every Woman's Husband"

Featuring the pretty

GLORIA SWANSON

at the

West-End Cinema

New Churney Road

AMUSEMENTS

STARTING TO-MORROW SATURDAY

THE FIRST OF OUR

Fatty Million Dollars Comedy

FEATURING

ARBUCKLE FATTY

the biggest Mirth-Maker and the greatest Screen Comedian of the Age.

TO-MORROW—TO-MORROW!

"THE DESERT HERO"

(2 Reels—2,000 feet.)

of unmitigated laughter and roars.

FATTY MILLION DOLLARS COMEDY

FATTY MILLION DOLLARS COMEDY

FATTY MILLION DOLLARS COMEDY

FATTY MILLION DOLLARS COMEDY

AT THE

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

PROFESSION.

NO KNIFE OR INJECTION

FOR all sorts of intricate and obstinate diseases where all other treatment failed viz. cancer, Pthisis, Gravels, Paralysis, Cataracts, etc. Consult

Dr. H. K. GHOSE, M.B. (Home.),
Homœopathic Physician,
43, Dadiseth Agiari Street,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

Consultation Hours.—8 a.m. to 11 a.m., and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

DRILL

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ELECTRIC

FANS, LAMPS

FIXTURES

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MUMMUM STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

TO BACTERIOLOGIST AND SURGEONS.

We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure sterilizer Incubators, gas and electric, beakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars.

S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.
Telephone. No. 2411.
Telegrams. "GUNDISAN."

RIDE A B·S·A BICYCLE

For Reliability

THE unequalled popularity of B.S.A. bicycles is due to the absolute reliability and long service for which B.S.A. Models are world-famous.

All B.S.A. Parts are guaranteed interchangeable.

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Boota Lall & Sons	-	Cawnpore
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Importers: Sen & Pandit	-	Calcutta

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, 26th Oct. 1921.

Future at New York	Jan.	18 58
	Mar.	18 40
	May	17 99
	July	17 50

Liverpool, 26th Oct. 1921.

Cotton Delivvery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	Oct.	12 48
	Jan.	11 98
	Mar	11 76
	May.	11 57

London, 26th Oct. 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/4 5/16 Dull
Bar Gold	5/4/2 Quitet
Bar Silver Spot	39 5/8 Steady

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Oct. 27.

To-day Reuter reported 56 points lower in New York futures, and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 481 and steadily advanced till Rs. 495; the prices fluctuated between Rs. 487 and Rs. 495 and the Bazar closed to-day early at Rs. 493½ at 3 p.m. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 492 and after touching Rs. 490 closed at Rs. 494. Fine M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 427 and advanced till Rs. 436 closing at Rs. 434 at 3 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 425 and went up till Rs. 432 closing at Rs. 431 at 3 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal December-January was quoted Rs. 343 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton showed yesterday no better demand. As the new cotton is reported to be arriving freely in up-country markets we recommend our friends to part with their old stock holdings at current prices.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 8 P. M.

Bombay, 27th Oct. 1921.

Fully Good Broach April-May	494
Fully Good Bengal Dec. Jan.	346
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	430
Do. March	424

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 27th Oct. 1921.

F. G. Broach April-May	493
Fully Good Bengal Dec. -Jan.	344
Fine Oomras Dec.-Jan.	434
Do. March	429

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 27th Oct. 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good		
M. G. Bengal and Sind				
Punjab	320	305	298	..
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	375	365	345	.. ..
M. G. Central P. No. 1	405	395	375	.. ..
M. G. Central P. No. 2	390	380	365	.. ..
Southerns	..	..	430	420 405

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 26th the Oct. 1921.

Cotton	1344 Bs.
Wheat	84 ,,
Linseed	1348 ,,
Rapeseed	335 ,,
Gingellyseed	2120 ,,
Popyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	280 ,,
Groundnuseed	6666 ,,
Rice	19839 ,,
Myraballams	1033 ,,
Cottonseed	1183 ,,
Mowraseed	5 ,,
Gram	770 ,,
Jowar	Nil
Masur	Nil
Barley	312 ,,
Bajre	819 ,,
Coal	1721 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

3-30 p. m. Bombay, 27th Oct. 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 5/16
Bank Demand	1-4 11/32
Doc. Acceptaner 3 m/s	..
Fcs. Demand	360
American Dollars	379
Hongkong Dollars	204
Shanghai	303
Japan	176
ingapore	170 1/2

Markets—Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

27th Oct. 1921.

	Per Mod.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3 4	76	0	0
Do.	1 0	74	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	74	0	0
Do.	11/2	74	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	71	0	0
Do.	2 0	74	0	0

COPPER RATES.

27th Oct. 1921.

	per Md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	84	0	0
Do.	1 0	84	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	84	0	0
Do.	11/2	84	0	0
Do.	1 3 4	84	0	0
Japanese Copper Rarrs		not		
Panch teka joint		22	0	0
Copper English Barrs		not		0
Brass Barrs		34	0	0
Chor Chakergused		22	4	0
Lead		43	0	0

WHEAT AND SEHDS.

The Bombay wheat and seeds daily Quotations Brass Rates,

6-30 p. m. 27th Oct. 1921.

Beady.	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	80	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	80	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bengia	85	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11	0	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	10	0	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	73	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	67	0	0
Teelseed, Black	58	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	59	0	0
Poppyseed, White	15	0	0
Groundnuts	78	0	0
Jawa	52	0	0
Mowraseed	8	8	0
Casterseeds	52	0	0
Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May	9	10	0
Linseed May	13	7	6
Cotton Seeds Ready	38	0	0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, October 27.

Bars gold ready Rs. 28-3-6
Bars gold forward 28-3-6
Bars silver ready
Bars silver 1st settlement 97-8-0
Bar silver 2nd settlement 97-6-0

EXCHANGE

On London Bank's selling T T 1/4 5/16
On London Bank's selling D D 1/4 11/16
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 13/16
On London Bank's buying T T 1/4 3/8
On London Bank's buying D D 1/4 7/16
Tone of Exchange. Steady.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs 365
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 390
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs 380
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 177
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D Rs. 169
London gold ready s 104-2
London silver ready d 58 5/8
London silver forward d 39 1 4
Tone of silver. China bought. Steady.
Cross rates on London to the Pound Sterling.
American exchange S 3.95 e
French exchange Frcs 53.90
Italian exchange 100 00
Swiss exchange 21 70
Belgium exchange 55.10
German exchange Mrks. 648

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 59/12
5 per cent War Loan 84
4 per cent Terminable Loan 97
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/12
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100/10
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 101
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 101
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1936
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 56
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 104/4

SHARES.

Market closed very weak after heavy fluctuations.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ah Advance 3100; Apollo 105; By Cotton 1320; By Dyeing 1850; Bradbury 1280; Century 1100; Cent India 3100; Colaba Land 2890; Crescent 757/8; Currimbhoy 2145; David 1777/8; Edw Sassoon 750; Fazulbhoy 1660; Finlay 1570; Ind Bleaching 225; Ind Malwa 765; Kastoorchand 1600; Kohinoor 3735; Meyer Sassoon 450; New Great 1300; New City 910; Pabani 1140; Pearls 1477/8; Phoenix 1100; Premier 235; Shapurji 531/4; Simplex 1075; Standard 2870; Swan 1425; Swadeshi 5100; Tata Mill 1725.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 765; B Burma 527/8; B Burma N I 147/8; Bt Burma pet 13/12; B Tramway 140; Bundi Cement 42; Ind Cement 380; Katni Ord 270; Katni Defd 1425; New India Insur 22; Tata Iron Ord 85; Tata Iron Defd 350; Tata Iron N Ord 76/4; Tata Iron N Defd 290; Tata Hydro 880; Tata Oil 92/8; and Scindia Steam 11.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 27th October 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north and the southwest and at Delhi and Hissar humidity is in excess. Day temperature is lower than usual; night temperature is above normal in the north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Allahabad humidity is in excess. Day temperature is lower than usual at Agra; night temperature is below normal at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Jodhpur. Day temperature is lower than usual at Jacobabad; night temperature is below normal at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Ahmedabad and Neemuch and in excess at Bhuj and Indore. Day temperature is higher than usual at Veraval; night temperature is below normal at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and except at Khandwa humidity is in defect. Night temperature is nearly normal or slightly lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded at Bombay and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Day temperature is higher than usual at Ratnagiri and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is in defect. Night temperature is lower than usual in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the Madras coast and local in south Malabar, the largest amount reported being 0.30in at Negapatam. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in Madras and Malabar and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The sea is moderate on the Coromandel coast and at Colombo and weather conditions are unsettled there.

Forecast.—Local rain is likely on the Madras coast and a few falls in Malabar, Mysore and the Madras Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 26th October 1921.

A storm has formed in the Bay about two hundred miles south of Sangor Island and will probably now move in a north-north-easterly direction. The western disturbance is affecting the North-West Frontier. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands and Orissa and local in Upper Burma and Central India West. A few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal and southeast Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Table Island one inch; False Point five; Indore three-quarters and Tinnevelly two.

About 1,000 weavers of the Howrah Jute Mills struck work on Monday, the present grievance being that one of their Sardars who had been absent last week was not paid off his wages by the Manager.

SHARES.

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.				Rs
Allahabad Bank	100	Feb.-Mar.	12%		326
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld	100	Jan.-Aug.	17%		580
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	14%		80
Emperial	100	..	14%		1410
Bank of India Rs. 50	500	..	14%		128
Morlas	..	..	9%		38
Central Rs. 25 M.	50	April	14%		38
Central Co-op Bk. Rs.50	50	..	7%		50
Tata Rs 20	75	..	As. 12		24/8
Union 75	50	Rs.			5
EXCHANGE BANKS					
Chartered Bank	5	April-Oct.	12%		14
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	10	..	7%		64
Hongkong and Shanghai A	125		33%		
Mercantile Bank B £133	25	Mar.-Sept.	16%		402
National O121	28	Sept.-Mar.	16%		254
£5512		Feb.-Oct.	220%		37

PRESS COMPANIES

	Rs.		Last Div. p.a. Rs.	Rs.
Akbar	50	May	27	620
Fort	475	Nov.	150	1220
Harvey and Sabh pty	500	July	70	585
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	15 117	1/8
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	205
New Bazar	500	Oct.	5	480
New Motussil Co.	400	Nov.	110	980 xd.
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	50	250 xd.
Volkart U. P Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.	80	650

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	150	Mar.-Aug.	11 %	120
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry	500	do.	12 %	960
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar.-Aug.	9 %	103
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June-Jan.	6 %	84
Chaparmukh-silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	76
Dhond Baramati	100	Jan.-July	5 %	67
Futwah-Islampur Rs.50	100	Mar.-Sept.	5 %	52
Guzerat Ry.	100	June-Jan.	5 %	70
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	Jan.-July	4 %	67
Khuina Binaghghat Ry.	100	..	4 %	100
Larkhana Railway	100	..	4 %	79
Maudra Bnon Ry Rs.90	100	April-Oct.	6 %	88
Mymensingh	100	..	5 %	70
Pachora Jamner	100	Jan.-July	5 %	71
Sara Siraiganj Ry.	100	May-Nov.	4 %	59
Shikot Narowal	100	April-Oct.	5 %	70
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec.	10 %	120
Tapti Valley Ry.	500	April-Aug.	11 %	595
Upper Sind Light Ry.	100	..	5 %	85

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Elec.	100	..	10%	175
Andhra Valley O	1,500	..	4%	700
Adhnra Valley P	1,000	..	4%	100
	50	Rs.	7%	55
B. E. S. and T Co Rs.	52	May.-Oct.	Rs. 6	141/4
Karachi B, 9	100			108
Surat Elect.	100	..	..	¼ price
Tata Hydro-Elect. O	1,000	Jan.	25	900
P	1,000	Jan.	30	840
Telephone	50	..	2	10

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year d. Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	100	3100
Alliance Cotton	100	..	..	420
Apollo	50	..	..	115
Asar Virji 77	100	..	..	100
Bhiwani	100	Dec.	12½	x2
Bo Cotton Manufg.	500	..	35	1400
Bo. Dyeing & Mfg. Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	138	1902/8
Bombay Industrials	150	..	..	190
Bradbury Mills	250	..	35	1325
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	90	1155
Central India	500	May-Nov.	140	5205
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	5%	570
Colaba Land & Mill	700	..	258	3030
Coria	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	268	3250
Crescent	100	do.	60	792/8
Currimbhoy	100	do.	198	2340
David	250	do.	140	1540
Dawn	250	do.	259	1685
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	As. 8	742/8
Elphinstone	100	..	100	245
Emperor Edward	100	do.	15	1500
Fazulbhoy	250	May	100	1750
Finlay Mills	250	..	5 0	1590
Framji Petit	1,000	May	120	2210
Globe	100	..	50	80
Gokak Mill	100	June	80	235
Gold Mohor	100	..	26	227 1/2
Hindustan	1,000	..	50	300
Hyderabad	1,000	April-Oct.	150	2450
Ind. Dyeing & Bleaching	100	do.	200	140
Indian Manufg.	1,000	..	10	205
Indore Malwa	100	April-Oct.	150	812/8
Jamshed Manufg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	100	625
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	April-Oct.	140	840
Kastoorchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	80	1140
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	400	1700
Khatao	100	June-Dec.	..	780
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	37	3820
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	500	5200
Madhavrao Scindhia	100	Mar.-Sept.	25	390
Manowji Dharamsi	500	April-Sept.	2 0	3400
Madras United	1,000	June.-Dec.	300	3000
Maneckji Petit	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	500	6100
Mathuradas Mills	500	..	100	1225
Mayer Sassoon	100	do. ..	35	470
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	350	8000
Mysore Spinning I	250	Feb.-Aug	60%	7800
New City of Bombay	100	Mar.-Sept.	10	950
New Great Eastern	500	April-Oct.	1 0	130/8
Pabaney	250	..	10	1175
Pearl	250	..	5	1852/8
Phoenix	100	Mar.-S	..	280
Planet Mill	100	..	..	420
Premier	100	..	1	245
Presidency	125	Jan.-July.	20	256
Sassoon Cotton	100	April-Oct.	1,000	380
Sassoon Silk	500	April	36	100
Sholapore	1,000	do.	20	1800
Simplex	250	June. Aug.	30	1152/8
Sir S. Broacha Mills	100	..	350	543/12
Standard Mills	500	Mar.-Sept.	1 0	2884
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	15	5300
Swan	250	Oct.	..	1480
Tata O	500	..	8½	1800
P	500	..	6	1900
Union Mill	250	..	25	587
Vishnu Cotton O	500	..	..	2350
P	500	..	7%	2400
Western India	1,000	..	125	800

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co.	50	Oct.-M	100	800
Back Bay Bath	50	..	8	45
Badhan File	70	..	8	100
Balapur Sugar Co.	100	Feb.-Aug.	..	15 dis.
Bo. Burma T. Corportn.	125	..	20	531
Bo. Burma T. Corportn. New Issue 25	25	..	8	147/8
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Jan.-Aug	2 5	1925
B'bay Ice Mfg.	40	..	2	20
Bombay Steam Navi gation Co. O	250	Mar.-Sept.	7	290
P	250	Oct.	8%	106
Bombay Uganda	100	..	812	par.
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency Co. P	125	Oct.,	80%	78
British Burma Petroleum	3	Mar.-Oct.	As. 6	14
The Eastern O	15	..	..	..
Chemical Co. D2ah	11	..	Nil.	18
Empire Life Rs. 50	100	..	42%	38
Jobhai Karsanjis O	100	..	Rs. 1	3x2 1/2
George Gahagan & Co.	100	..	Rs. 5	62
Indian Cotton Oil O100	100	Dec.-July	7%	5 dis.
Co. P 200	150	Dec.-July	7%	75 nom.
John Roberts & Co. D	1000	Oct.-July	15	215 nom.
Jos s Eng. Co., Ltd.	50	Oct.	40%	230
Kemp & Co.	200	July	25	135
Marcks & Co.	100	Jab	12	147 /2
Marsland Price Co.	100	..	4%	100
Marsland Price Co.	100	..	7%	90
Mcleandies Ltd.	100	..	30%	520
New Indian Insurance	100	Sept.	..	42
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	25	152
O.Govt.S Life A.Rs. 50	200	May	30%	360
Phillips & Co.	40	July	..	46
Port Canning Co.	1,000	Sept.	58	645
Scindia	1	..	Nil.	11/8
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co.	100	Sept.	35%	152
O	75	..	..	82/8
P	150	Mar.-Sept.	6%	352/8
Tata Iron Steel Co. D	20	..	..	73/2
Dif (,,)	400	..	..	285
Tata Iron Pref (second)	50	..	..	372
Thacker & Co.	50	June	..	35
Tata Oil Mills	100	..	1/6 3/5	95
Western India Chemical Co.	100	..	..	5 dis.

D—Dum Div. N—Nominal
B—Buy. E—Ex Div.

A Calcutta Message October 26th says:—S.S. "City of Calcutta," which was expected to arrive in the port to-day, with one hundred ninety-four Home passengers, was held up at the Sandheads, as she missed the tide to come up the river owing to a storm. She is expected to come to Calcutta, to-morrow noon.—(A.P.).

A Lahore Message of October 26th says:—The Governor will leave for Bombay tomorrow evening to meet lady McLagan who is returning to India by this week's mail. Their Excellencies will reach Lahore on 1st November.

A Peshawar Message of October 25th says:—The Bar Association has resolved in favour of the transfer of the judiciary of the Frontier Province to the Lahore High Court.

MEANING OF MOPLAH RISING.

BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

A correspondent from Scotland takes me to task for not dealing sufficiently with the Moplah rising in these columns. The result, he says, has been that those in Great Britain who are in the habit of studying Indian affairs have been induced to believe that an Islamic kingdom is established in India. The reproof is not wholly undeserved, but I have not shirked duty in the matter. I have been simply helpless. I wanted to go to Calicut and reach the bottom of the trouble as I believed I could have. But the Government had willed it otherwise. I am sorry to believe but it is my belief, that the men on the spot do not want to end the trouble. They certainly do not wish to give non-co-operators the credit for peacefully ending the trouble. They are desirous of showing once more, that it is only the British soldier who can maintain peace in India. And I could not then give battle to the Government by disregarding the instructions not to enter the disturbed area.

I should like to think better of the men on the spot. It is contrary to my nature to believe in the depravity of human beings. But there is so much evidence about me of the depravity of the bureaucratic mind that it will stop at nothing to gain its end. It is the literal truth I tell, when I say that before I went to Champaran I did not believe the stories I was told of atrocities committed against the peasantry of Champaran. When I went there, I found the state much worse than was described to me. I had refused to believe that innocent people could have been murdered in cold blood without warning as they were in Jallianwala Bagh. I had refused to believe that human beings could be made to crawl upon their bellies. But on reaching the Punjab, I found to my horror that much more than what I was told had happened. And all this was done in the name of peace and order so called, but in reality for the purpose of sustaining a false prestige, a false system and an unnatural commerce. It is true that a strong Lieutenant-Governor was able to attain justice in Champaran in the face of overwhelming opposition. But that was really an exception due to exceptional causes. And so I feel the Moplah revolt has come as a blessing to a system that is crumbling to pieces by the weight of its own enormity.

The Moplah revolt is a test for Hindus and Mussalmans. Can Hindu friendship survive the strain put upon it? Can Mussalmans in the deepest recesses of their hearts approve of the conduct of the Moplahs? Time alone can show the reality. A verbal and forced philosophic acceptance of the inevitable is no test of Hindu friendship. The Hindus must have the courage and the faith to feel that they can protect their religion in spite of such fanatical eruptions. A verbal disapproval by the Mussalmans of Moplah madness is no test of Mussalman friendship. The Mussalmans must naturally feel the shame and humiliation of the Moplah conduct about forcible conversions and looting, and they must work away so silently and effectively that such things might become impossible even on the part of the most fanatical among them. My belief is, that the Hindus as a body have received the Moplah madness with equanimity and that the cultured Mussalmans are sincerely sorry for the Moplah's perversion of the teachings of the Prophet.

The Moplah revolt teaches another lesson, viz. that each individual must be taught the art of self-defence. It is more a mental state that has to inculcate than that our bodies should be trained for retaliation. Our mental training has been one of feeling helpless. Bravery is not a quality of the body, it is of the soul. I have seen cowards encased in tough muscle, and rare courage in the frailest body. I have seen big bulky and muscular Zulus cowering before an English lad and turning tail if they saw a loaded revolver pointed at them. I have seen Emily Hobhouse with a paralytic body exhibiting courage of the highest order. She was the one noble woman who kept up the drooping spirits of brave Boer generals and equally brave Boer women. The weakest of us physically must be taught the art of facing dangers and giving a good account of ourselves. What was more detestable, the ignorant fanaticism of the Moplah brother, or the cowardliness of the Hindu brother who helplessly muttered the Islamic formula or allowed his tuft of hair to be cut or his vest to be changed? Let me not be misunderstood. I want both the Hindus and Mussalmans to cultivate the cool courage to die without killing. But if one has not that courage, I want him to cultivate the art of killing and being killed, rather than in a cowardly manner flee from danger. For the latter in spite of his flight does commit mental *himsa*. He flees because he has not the courage to be killed in the act of killing.

There is yet another lesson the Moplah outbreak teaches us. We dare not leave any section of our countrymen in utter darkness and expect not to be overtaken by it ourselves. Our English 'masters' were uninterested in the Moplahs becoming orderly citizens and learning the virtue of toleration and the truth of Islam. But we too have neglected our ignorant countrymen all these long centuries. We have not felt the call of love to see that no one was left ignorant of the necessity of humaneness or remained in want of food or clothing for no fault of his own. If we do not wake up betimes, we shall find a similar tragedy enacted by all the submerged classes. The present awakening is affecting all classes. The "untouchables" and all the so-called semi-savage tribes will presently bear witness to our wrongs against them if we do not do penance and render tardy justice to them.—"Young India."

THEN AND NOW.

A CURIOUS ANACHRONISM

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The following special cablegram appears in the "Times of India" of the 22nd instant:—

"The "Renown," painted and looking in the sunlight like a great silver ship, is now receiving the finishing touches. Almost the last fitting that will be placed on board will be the Coat of Arms which hung above the Prince's cabin when he visited India in 1875."

When I read this I rubbed my eyes, and looked at the paragraph again. There was no mistake in my reading. Did the Prince of Wales visit India in 1875? Why, that was forty-six years ago the Prince was not then born. His father the King was a little boy. The anachronism is due to a hiatus which has to be filled up thus:—

"The Coat of Arms which hung above the cabin of the late King Edward when he came out to India as Prince of Wales in 1875."

This unconscious anachronism inevitably suggests a comparison. Will the Prince of Wales receive the same sort of welcome that was accorded to his grandfather in 1875? In 1875 the streets were densely packed by a seething mass of humanity wherever the then Prince of Wales passed. The late Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Connaught had splendid receptions. What sort of a reception was given to the Duke of Connaught last year? He could not have failed to be struck by the difference between 1884 and 1920. In 1884 when the Duke of Connaught came to Calcutta the line of route was full of cheering crowds, and houses were crammed from the roof to the basement. In 1920 the streets of Calcutta were deserted and silent—the city was like a city of the dead.

The Prince of Wales will have no warmer reception than his uncle had last year. The official pageant will be the same as usual on such occasions, and the handful of noodles and nobodies will be in attendance, but what about the people, whose welcome alone can make such a visit successful? In a mixed population like that of Bombay a few hundreds of people may stroll about to see the *tamasha*, but will the Bombay Municipality or the Bombay Government fix the line of route through the crowded parts of the city like Kalbadevi and Girgaum? That would be a test they will never venture to face. The Working Committee of the Congress has boycotted the visit and the people as a body have endorsed that decision Mirabeau had a prophetic vision and he said, "the people, to become dangerous, have only to fold their arms." Well, the people of India have folded their arms though they are not dangerous. But they will not put out their arms to co-operate with the Government nor will they take any part in welcoming the Prince.—Yours, etc.,

AN ONLOOKER

Bombay, Oct. 22.

THE QUADRANGULAR TOURNAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly give publicity for the following few lines in your widely circulated paper and oblige?

"The Quadrangular match is now coming near. Every side is engaged in bringing, to Bombay, the best players, from outside. Day before yesterday we had a merry day to see the play between the probable teams of the Hindus and the Parsis. But, dear Editor, do you think it proper for the Indian teams to take part in the play when His Royal Highness is to witness the match. Mahatma Gandhiji is advising everybody to keep aloof from this "Tamasha". How is it that this idea of his has not struck the Indian players? Is this not a way of taking part in the proceedings indirectly? I think there is ample time for the Indian teams to consider over the question. Our Holy Shankaracharya is in custody of the Government: Ali Brothers are under trial. Hundreds of our innocent brothers are put into jail. Does not everybody feel for it? Taking into consideration all that is going on in our country I think everybody should think to keep himself aloof from the "Tamasha". There are many members in the Hindu Gymkhana who have greatest respect for Mahatmaji's word. So I earnestly hope that my brother Mr. Laxmidas Raoji Tairsee and others will lead this movement and get the programme of playing the match cancelled. I appeal to all the players—Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis—to think twice before taking part in this match. The players are not like the girls who are taught to dance in the Elphinstone High School. I have every reason to think that the fathers of those girls will also think over the matter. Do they think it right to send them to dance in the public, taking into consideration the treatment given to their sisters in the Punjab?—Yours, etc.,

EARNEST NON-CO-OPERATOR.

WOES OF A JOURNALIST.

Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque, who is editing the newly started weekly, "The Motherland, writes in a recent number regarding printing mistakes:—

"Our readers cannot appreciate the almost insurmountable difficulties of an inexperienced man who first takes to journalism. Our ideal for the "Motherland" is high but we regret we have not been able to achieve it in the first two numbers. For days and nights we have worked single handed without any outside help. The composing room has been a night mare to us, but we do hope that ultimately we shall reach the ideal which we sketched out in our mind before embarking on the venture of publishing the "Motherland."'

The Viceroy and Countess of Reading are shortly leaving Kashmir for Delhi.

Hon. Mr. Whyte will stay in Delhi only for two days and not five days as previously stated and he will sail from Calcutta for Rangoon on Sunday the 30th.

PENALISING KHADI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of October 11th a letter appeared from a Mr. R. G. Tripathi headed "Penalising Khadi." In the course of this letter the writer stated:

(1) That a gentleman, at present in the service of the Revenue Department of the Secretariat and drawing a salary of Rs. 75 had applied for a post in his Office.

(2) That the applicant said that he wanted to leave Government service.

(a) because he was a non-cooperator.

(b) because he had been asked to tender his resignation, it being alleged that his resignation was called for, because he put on Khadi dress.

(3) That the Head Clerk asked him to take off this dress, and on his refusal the applicant was called before the "Bara Saheb" and asked to tender his resignation. The applicant had done so "in conformity to the high moral convictions of his conscience."

I am afraid that your correspondent has been hoaxed because:

(1) There is no one in the Revenue Department of the Secretariat drawing a salary of Rs. 75.

(2) No one has tendered his resignation from that Department for any reason with effect from November 1st or any other date.

(3) No one has been spoken to for wearing Khadi, much less called upon to resign for doing so.—Yours, etc.,

J. F. GENNINGS.
Director of Information.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT VS KHULNA FAMINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I do not know whether I should say it is gratifying to see the inflow of Prince's Reception Fund swelling, or whether I should say Khulna Famine Relief Fund is a standing disgrace to the Presidency of Bombay. Leaving aside our political views for the moment, one can draw but one conclusion viz. Brain and Money can very seldom or never live under the same roof. The list before us shows individual subscriptions varying from Rs. 75,000 to Rs. 5. Among the subscribers to the P. R. F. there appears one Mr. D. M. Wadia, a member of the most charitably disposed community, with Rs. 2,500 but what is most astounding, is that this pious gentleman contributes exactly one hundredth part (Rs. 25) of it to Khulna Famine Relief Fund, and what is most unfortunate for him is that both the lists appeared in the "Times of India" of the same date.

Here is a beautiful chance before the workers for the Khulna Famine Relief Fund. I would, therefore, suggest to them to approach all the subscribers to the P. R. F. and see what they can get out of them and then have a comparative statement prepared and send a copy to the Prince so that he may judge for himself as to how these gubernatorial flatterers prefer to waste their money over illusive honours while their brethren in Khulna are stark naked and dying of sarvation.—Yours, etc.,

WORMWOOD.

October 27th.

KHULNA FUND.

The Captain of the Bhatia Volunteer Corps sends us the following:—In continuation of my letter dated 13th Instant, I beg to acknowledge with thanks the following subscriptions towards the Khulna Relief Fund:—Dayal Canjee, Rs. 101; Hansraj Damodar Toprani, Rs. 101; Padamsey Nursey, Rs. 50; Karsondas Hari, Rs. 25; Toolsidas Monjee, Rs. 51; Kanjee Karsondas and Co., Rs. 51; Mathradas Thackersey and Co., Rs. 51; Jethmal Narandas, Rs. 51; Revashanker Jagjeevan, Rs. 25; Harjeevan Valjee, Rs. 51; Mathradas Narandas, Rs. 51; Damodar Ramjee, Rs. 51; Madhavdas Merarjee, Rs. 51; Chhotalal Chatrabhuj, Rs. 11; Luxmidas Ratansey and Co., Rs. 21; Dharseybhai Khusal, Rs. 11; Keshavlal Gopaljee, Rs. 5; Toolsidas Khimji, Rs. 25; Indranarayan Brijmohandas, Re. 1; One Gentleman, Re. 1; Luxmidas Deokaran, Re. 1; Mooljibhai Khataudas, Rs. 10; A Sympathizer, Rs. 20; S. Soonderdas, Rs. 10; One Gentleman, Rs. 5; Tribhovan Bhanjee, Rs. 25; Keshavjee Maneckchand, Rs. 5; Nensey Umersey, Rs. 15; Ballobhai Kahandas, Rs. 5; Mr. Narbheram, Rs. 11; Jeeva Patel, Rs. 11; R. I. Vakil, Re. 1; Girdhardas Naranjee by cheque, Rs. 200; Tribhovan L. Bhansali by cheque, Rs. 51. Received in memory of late Mr. Chatrabhuj Ratansey through Kalianjee Ratansey, Rs. 100; Total Rs. 1,255. Second Hand clothes, through the Krishna Stores, Rs. 16.

TENANTS & TALUQDARS FAIL TO COME TO TERMS.

FEELING RUNNING HIGH IN COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 27.

There is keen disappointment in several circles at the failure of negotiations to arrive at a basis of compromise between representatives of tenants and taluqdars Two adjournments of the council were made at the instance of Government which afforded every facility to enable them to come to an understanding. The bill will be keenly contested. In addition to Government support necessitated by the pledges the Taluqdars have secured the cooperation of the zemindars of Agra. Feeling is running high and it is premature to speculate on likely developments.

Lord and Lady Sinha left Simla on Wednesday for Patna.—A. P.

Mr. A MacGregor I.C.S. a Divisional Judge in Burma, will officiate as a judge of the Lower Burma Chief Court, *vice* Mr. Justice B. H. Heald, I.C.S, proceeding on leave.

S S Stadsdijk:—The E D Sassoon Co's steamer Stadsdijk, 4968 tons, Captain R Brown, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Sikh:—The T M Co's steamer Sikh, 3287 tons, Captain J McLenan, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo and 9 passengers.

SCINDIA S. N. CO. LTD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The report of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., is out, and it provides little pleasure and less particulars. Without going into all the details, let me discuss a few salient points:—

(1) The steamer "Loyalty" is shown in the Balance sheet at Rs. 37,55,000! Is that its present value? Will it ever fetch that price? Is it right, is it fair, is it business-like to show her off at a value, far in excess of what she can ever fetch? Is the "Loyalty" worth twenty-five lakhs, twenty lakhs or even fifteen lakhs to-day? I doubt it very much. Even if you value it at twenty-five lakhs, the depreciation of her value comes to Rs. 12,55,000!

(2) And yet, the Directors and the Agents ignoring this fact have put her down at Rs. 37,55,000! And they have shown the profits at Rs. 9,95,000 without taking into account the tremendous loss on the "Loyalty," which will wipe off all the said profits and leave a debit balance on the profit and loss account!

(3) With this distinct and definite loss, can the Agents *conscientiously* draw their fat commission of Rs. 1,10,000!

(4) Can the Directors *conscientiously and advisedly* recommend a dividend, when there is a distinct loss?

(5) Wise men may contend, that I am mixing up the capital loss and revenue loss! But pray, will they not reckon a depreciation of Rs. 5,00,000 on the Frank Boats and of a like sum on the "Loyalty"—in all Rs. 10,00,000? Then where is the profit left for Agents' Commission and for distribution as dividend? The Company has to conserve its resources, and not to fritter it away to make amends for its past mistakes.

(6) And furthermore, the management charges Rs. 35,000 a month are far too high. That means the establishment is top heavy! And no ship, much less a Swadeshi Shipping Co., can go much farther, if it is top heavy. We hope, the Agents will give up their commission; that the Directors will defer the recommendation of dividend; and that they will curtail the enormous office expenditure. —Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

MILL STRIKES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The "Times of India" weeps over the mill-strikes at Ahmedabad, in to-day's issue! It has always been careful in writing in such an ambiguous way as would not commit it to one side or the other! Let the "Times of India" once for all declare whether it is for the interests of the capitalists or the Labour. Certainly no body would support any unreasonable demand from the Labour class, but before criticising or condemning any such reasonableness of Labour, is it not a duty of a fair and impartial critic to look to the other side and critisice and also rebuke any unreasonableness on the part of the Capital. Has the "Times of India" ever critised the greed and avarice of the Capitalists in making enormous profits? Has it ever shown to the Capitalists their own unreasonableness, which is nothing but an indirect loot of the poorer-classes? Throughout all these years of financial difficulties and economic crisis the percentage of the profits in the mills has instead of decreasing on account of high wages, steadily increased, in perhaps doubt the proportion of the increase in wages! Will the "Times of India" explain how this happens? Will it, in the interests of the labour or in the interests of the country in quenching the Labour troubles, urge the government to launch legislation for fixing the maximum profit percentage? Nothing of the kind is expected from it, and if it does any thing in the line, it is as possible as the Sun's rising is in the west!—Yours, etc.,

P. C. S.

Dadar, Oct. 24.

IF INDIA DOES NOT GET SWARAJ.

In the course of an article entitled "Optimism" published in the latest issue of "Navjivan" Mahatma Gandhi says that no one who knows his optimistic views would believe that he has expressed a desire to commit suicide if Swaraj is unobtainable this year "Why should I, he asks, "commit suicide if India does not get Swaraja? If India needs it she will get it India knows its price. She has also tasted it. If India wants it she will pay the price and get it. Whether she pays it or not gets it or not—what has that to do with the question of my suicide It is true that I have discussed the following with my friends. I was asked what I would do if we failed to get Swaraj in January. I replied:—"I have such great faith in India that I shall until 31st of December continue to believe that India is sure to attain Swaraj that is why I cannot say what I will do in January. If the people allow me I shall either retire to a quiet place or I would like to help them as far as I can in framing the constitution of Swaraj. If, after all, we fail in obtaining Swaraj this year I would not like to live next year. It would so torture my soul that my body would possibly collapse—I wish it would so collapse."

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS CONVICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

The Fifth Presidency Magistrate to-day held the trial inside Alipore Jail of the case in which five Congress Volunteers and nine others were charged with rioting in connection with the fracas that took place on Monday night near Calcutta Corporation office. It was alleged that two Congress workers held a meeting and obstructed the footpath. After their arrest the accused assaulted the police wounding one Sub-Inspector and four constables. The Magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced 2 to 9 months, 2 to 7 months and the remaining 10 to 6 months rigorous imprisonment each. Seven of the accused were further bound down to keep the peace for one year.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 27.

S S Derbyshire, Lyon, Southampton.
S S Warora, Adie, Busreh.
S S Barjora, Grace, Busreh
S S Homayun, Hannah, Jeddah.
S S Anna, Marcon, Barry.
S S Hatrana, Warrington, Karachi.
S S Hatimura, Johnson, Antwerp.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Stadsdijk, Brown, Calcutta.
S S Sikh, McLenan, Calcutta.
S S Sunheaven, Anderson, Mauritius.
S S Dogra, Robb. Java.
S S Janus, Kilpatrick, Coconada.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer War Cuta for Colombo.
Steamer Hejaz for Jeddah.
Steamer Maiwa for London.
Steamer Clan Lindsay for Antwerp.
Steamer Uriana for Rangoon.

S S Hatimura:—The steamer Hatimura, 4169 tons, Captain F Johnson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S S Warora:—The B I S N Co's steamer Warora, 1336 tons, Captain Adie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barjora:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barjora, 1908 tons, Captain F A Grace, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Homayun:—The T M Co's steamer Homayun, 2731 tons, Captain J Hannah, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with ballast.

S S Anna:—The steamer Anna, 3192 tons, Captain E Marcon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry, with a cargo of coal.

S S Hatrana:—The B I S N Co's steamer Hatrana, 4592 tons, Captain A F G Warrington, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Oct. 27.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—206 bales cotton, Gormukhai Sukhanand; 200 ewts kardiseed, C Jivanlal and Co; 26 bales wool raw, D Kundanmul; 84 bales wool raw, The Bombay Co; 40 bales wool raw, C Ramswarup; 39 bales wool raw, C Chaganmal.

S S Castalia for Marseilles:—13 cases dry casings, Mr Ad Meyer.

S S Castalia for New York:—2 cases oil cloth, The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

S S Delta for London:—9 ewts fish maws, H A Abdool Satar and Co; 6 bales w carpets, M Mohandas; 2 bales W carpets, C Utamchand; 2 bales W carpets, 20 bales sheep skins, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Delta for Marseilles:—23 ewts dry casings, L and I Rapapart; 5 bales lamb skins, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Delta for Antwerp:—1200 ewts rapeseed, Sandy and Co.

S S Malwa for London:—1 case silverware, W H Brady and Co.

S S Engenie S Embericos for Hamburg:—3300 ewts myrabollams, M M H J Chotani; 110 bales cotton fly, C Peroj and Co; 816 bales cotton, B Meyer; 550 bales cotton fly, K Thacker; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha; 55 bales cotton, Walteir Pavri and Co.

S S Hatarana for Hamburg:—385 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S S Hatarana for Antwerp:—6 cases dry casings, Ad Meyer.

S S Hatarana for Ghent:—110 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Tevere for Venice:—1 package carpet W. La Iridescente-Milano.

S S Umona for Dunkirk:—406 ewts myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Burnhotme for Genoa:—400 bales cotton, The Bombay Coffi 2000 ewts gingelly seed, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner.

S S Tavignana for Naples:—700 bales cotton, E Spinner.

S S Tavignana for Genoa:—200 bales cotton, E Spinner.

S S Alps Maru for Kobe:—194 bales cotton, W Assumall.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 27.

S S Kandahar from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon and Co:—143 cases 299 bales cottons, 291 cases 433 bales cotton yarn, 6 cases woollens, 16 cases oil cloth, 65 drums oil, 26 cases colours, 5 cases window glass, 93 bales paper, 860 kegs paint, 3 cases cheese, 5 cases hams, 6 cases bacon, 25 bales canvas, 100 bundles springs, 3980 cases 2 bogsheads 4 casks whisky, 1570 boxes soap, 45 bundles copper sheets, 7 barrels aniline salt, 178 casks 4 crates earthenware, 175 bales newspaper, 407 cases brandy, 27 cases valves, 23 cases biscuits, 50 cases ginger wine, 34 cases valvets, 13 cases road rubber.

S S Karagala from Durban, Agents B I S N Co Ltd:—24 barrels solutions, 2 cases liquors, 5 cases cigarettes paper, 418 bags beans, 3404 bags bajree, 1050 bales cotton, 1895 bags copra, 6 pieces 679 tusks ivory, 728 bundles cloves, 400 boxes specie, 4 cases straw

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th Oct 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.		2.9825
Temperature of Air	degrees.	82 0
Wet Bulb thermometeter ..	,,	73 6
Dew Point	,,	70 1
Relative humidity of Air	,,	0 674
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	,,	0.8
Maximum temperature of Air ..	,,	89.2
Minimum o d	,,	75.4
General direction of Wind from midnig t to midnight		NNE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind do.	miles	139

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Wed. ..	2rd Nov	m 0 38	29 6
		0 28a	27 1

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Wed. ..	2nd Nov	m 6 58	18 1
		6 28a	15 3

AN OPEN LETTER.

TO THE HOUSE OF TATAS.

Dear Sir Dorab Tata.

At the meeting held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya in support of the Mawlas of Mulshi Peth, Srimati Sarojini Naidu gave a version which having not been contradicted up to now by you or any member of your firm must be taken as true by the public. No doubt we understand your anxiety of robbing Peter and paying Paul but your ideas that by dis-inheriting and driving away the 10,000 poor Mawlas and their families from their ancestral lands you are giving the living to 300,000 Indians are scarcely creditable to the founder of the House of Tatas, who during his life-time gave away lakhs for the prosperity and industrial regeneration of his poor countrymen.

Why do you not at the same time mention that the house of Tatas and their financial allies will benefit more by this scheme and that the profits which will be pocketed by them and you will probably far more exceed the living wages that will be paid cumulatively even to the 300,000 men whose solicitude you seem to proclaim from the house-tops?

Dear Sir Dorab Tata will you not preach Bolshevism pure and naked when you declare that you want to feed a quarter of a million by driving away 10,000? Carrying your logic to its extremes let me give you two examples relating personally to you and let me ask your opinion here for the same. You and your family which consists only of yourself and your worthy lady occupy a house in which during the present crisis when there is a shortage of houses for poor people, Mean accommodate at least 500 people. Must I not then according to your logic rob you of that house and drive you away from that house in order, that instead of you two I may put therein the other 500? There are also millions of people in this country who cannot make both ends meet and some of whom hardly get one decent meal in a whole day. On the other hand, there is the House of Tata, the head of which is worth millions of rupees and requires very little for himself to feed upon. Must I then rob the head of the House of Tatas and take away his money in order that I may feed the other starving millions?

You, Sir, who in and out of season work with a Government whose sole degrey is Bolshevism and its machinations in India, should have been the last person to preach the very principles on which the foundations of Bolshevism rest.

I have addressed this letter to you because you are the head of the House of Tata and it is but fit that I should assume the proposal to Srimati Sarojini Naidu having come from you.

I hope that for the sake of the venerable founder of your family you will see that the poor Mawlas are not disinherited and driven from their ancestral lands. No matter whether even at this stage the firm resistance of the Mawlas has made you to consent to the grant of full compensation which in the preliminary stages you did not wish to do. Money is not the only thing for which people care or should care in this world and to the poor and the honest their ancient hearths and homes and the lands on which their forefathers and their children are reared are the most precious heirlooms in this world. To you it may appear a mere matter of sentiment but to them it is a matter of life and honour. Will you prefer to join hands with the bureaucracy and use their might and your wealth to crush this independent spirited honest citizens of Mulshi Petha or will you listen to the voice of reason and give up this mad project so that prosperity may in the future speak with reverence and gratefulness of you and your colleagues as they at present do of your late venerable father of revered memory?—Yours, etc.

JEHANGIR B. PATEL.

DIGESTIVE DISORDERS

PAINS AFTER EATING — FLATULENCE — ACIDITY — HEADACHES — BILIOUSNESS — CONSTIPATION

You can commence to put the pains and penalties of indigestion, whether they take the form of pains after eating, biliousness, or constipation, behind you from to-day. The first thing is to give help to your digestive organs.

YIELD TO THE IDEAL HERBAL TONIC

Mother Seigel's Syrup is a real tonic for stomach, liver and bowels. It tones up, stimulates, and strengthens them, thus enabling them to perform their vital functions easily and naturally. Then digestive troubles become impossible.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Ordinary General Meeting of the Central India Spg., Wg. and Mfg. Co., and the Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Navsari Building, Hornby Row, 3-30 and 3-45 p.m. respectively.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Morarjee Goculdas Hall, Cavel 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 29.

The S.S. Malwa with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

CITY MORTALITY.

The total mortality from all causes in the city on the 26th instant was 118 as against 157 on the corresponding day last year.

There were one attack and two deaths from influenza.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received from the Planta Drug Manufacturing Co., Bombay, a few sample bottles of the "Planta Ague Mixture", which is placed on the market by the Company.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The mail steamer Kaisar-i-Hind has on board the outward mails of the 20th instant and arrived at Port Said on Wednesday the 26th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, and Japan per s.s. Alps Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 28th instant.

YOUNG MEN'S EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY

Boys of this Night High School will go from house to house to collect funds for this school during the Diwali holidays. Bombay philanthropic public are requested to contribute their mite to this fund.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library, on Friday the 28th October 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) when an important agenda will be gone through.

IN AID OF KHULNA FUND.

Miss A. D. Navroji and Mrs. A. P. Subawalla have organised a programme of 'tableaux vivants' and Indian Music in aid of the Khulna Famine Relefe Fund, and it will come off in the middle of the next month.

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha there will be a public meeting held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Friday the 4th proximo at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to observe the sixth anniversary of Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta.

INDIAN PASSENGERS & TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The above Association has been removed from the Stock Exchange Buildings Medows Street, to the office of the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau 19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay. All correspondence should be directed to the new address.

CORONER'S COURT.

The Coroner, Mr. A. R. King, held an inquest yesterday on the body of Madhoo Bhugia (35), who was seriously burnt in the fire that occurred on Tuesday night last, which has already been reported in these columns.

The jury returned the verdict of death from burns sustained during a fire.

BANDRA YOUNG BOYS' RESOLVE.

At a meeting of the boys of Bandra held on the 25th of October at Umgathal Bhatt's bungalow, they unanimously resolved to observe the coming Devali with as little eclat as possible as they thought the present situation of the country demanded them not to exhibit any merriment and pleasure. Further they resolved to dissuade their guardians from bringing to them any toy or other articles of play on that occasion.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN D. C. COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held on Saturday, the 29th instant, at Bandra, in the open space, near the Slaughter House at 9 p.m., when Messrs. V. J. Patel, Jamnadas M. Mehta, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Khadilker and others will speak on the "Khilafat" and "Swadeshi." A purse for the Angora Fund will be handed over (on behalf of Bandra public) to Seth M. M. H. J. Chotani will preside over the meeting. All are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

MARINE COURT.

A Marine Court sat yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, presided over by Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, and Capt. R. Erskine, Master, s. s. Castalia, and Capt. R. P. Fysh, Master, s. s. Chapra, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances attending the grounding of s. s. Shuja on the 21st September last on "Ras Farfak."

The assessors were Capt. F. T. Stenson, Master, s. s. Clan Auchuhart, and Capt. A. A. Clarke, Master, s. s. Umayama.

Mr. J. C. S. Bowen, Government Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. C. N. Caroe of Messrs. Crawie Blunt and Caroe appeared for Mr. W. H. Bate, Master of s. s. Suia.

After recording the evidence on the case the Court forwarded the report to the Government.

MUSTAFA KEMAL PASHA HIGH SCHOOL.

The Principal of the Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha High School writes:—The students of my school, as usual, went round some of the Mohallas near Null Bazar, in procession on Wednesday and Thursday to collect foreign clothes. On both the days the students were quite successful in collecting heaps of foreign clothes which contained more of woman dresses than other articles of apparel. Further on both the occasions the people from their apartments in the high and low stories of some of the buildings threw silver and nickel coins to the students which amounted to Rs. 29-2-9 on the former day and Rs. 26-14-9 on the latter day. Though the students accepted the amounts, they did not know for what purpose the people gave their money. Hence both the amounts were sent to the Central Khilafat Office which is a proper institution for receiving money whether it be for the maintenance of the school, or for Khilafat, or Angora or Smyrna funds.

BARODA ATHLETIC TOURNAMENTS.

The annual Athletic Tournaments are to be held at Baroda under the auspices of the Hind Vijaya Gymkhana on 9th December 1921 and onwards. The entries for the events close on 25th November.

Horizontal and Parallel bars, club swinging and wrestling for professional are added to the last year's events. The distances proposed for cycling and running are 15 and 9 miles respectively as against 10 and 6 of last year. Slow, and fast cycling, only for Ladies and lady students; is put in by way of encouragement to lady students. Intending competitors should apply to the Tournament Secretary, Hind Vijaya Gymkhana (Baroda) for rules, items entrance fees and other particulars.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

Mr. Balaji Bhaskar Kunte, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Vaugaon, is granted privilege leave on full pay for twenty-six days with effect from the 3rd October, 1921.

Mr. S. K. Wadiachanji, Tenth Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, is granted, with effect from the 1st December, 1921, or the subsequent date of relief, such privilege leave as may then be due to him in combination with furlough to six months.

Mr. Hamid A. Ali, I. C. S., Collector of Nawabshah, is granted, with effect from the date of relief, privilege leave for such period as may be due to him, combined with furlough as will bring the combined period of leave up to two years.

Mr. Jethabhai Mathuradas Mehta, is appointed as substantive pro tem. Deputy Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, vice Mr. M. J. Diksit transferred.

Mr. L. J. Mountford, C. B. E. I. C. S., has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for eighteen days.

Sir J. H. DuBoulay, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., I. C. S., has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for seven months.

Mr. W. N. C. Dunlop, I. C. S., has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough on medical certificate for four months.

Mr. R. B. Shivdasani, I. C. S., passed on 4th October 1921 an examination in Gujarati according to the High Proficiency Standard.

Mr. M. J. Date is appointed, temporarily, to be an Assistant Engineer in the Kurla-Trombay District, under No. 2 Project Division of the Development Directorate with effect from the date on which he takes charge.

Mr. H. W. Tucker is appointed as a temporary measure Assistant to the Principal Survey and Engineer Shipwright at Bombay with effect from the afternoon of the 14th October 1921.

The services of the Reverend R. L. Wormald, Chaplain of Kirkee, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Army Departmentment, with effect from the 1st November 1921, for service with the Frontier Force.

The Reverend W. W. Alsop, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, is appointed to act as Chaplain of Kirkee as a temporary measure till the return of the Reverend Canon P. G. Tibbs from leave.

The Reverend H. Martindale, Chaplain of Byculla, is granted privilege leave for one month and eleven days combined with furlough for one month, with effect from the 18th October or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The Reverend W. A. Sawtell, on return from leave, is appointed to act as Chaplain of Byculla, during the absence on leave of the Reverend H. Martindale.

The Reverend H. E. Hill, Senior Presidency Chaplain, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for two months and seven days, with effect from the 29th October 1921 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, in combination with furlough for five months.

Mr. Sankalchand Muljatlal Shah, Acting Professor of Mathematics, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, will act as Assistant Professor of Mathematics, Deccan College, Poona, on Rs. 200, the post of Rs. 250 in the Deccan College being retransferred to the Elphinstone College from 10th November 1921.

Mr. Vaman Dattatraya Alurkar, Assistant to the Professor of Mathematics, Deccan College Poona, on Rs. 200, will act as Assistant Professor of Mathematics, Elphinstone College, Bombay, on Rs. 250, relieving Mr. M. G. Kothare.

Mr. K. S. Hungund, Acting Educational Inspector, Southern Division, is granted privilege leave preparatory to retirement from the date of relief up to the 14th January 1922 inclusive.

Mr. Jalaluddin Saiyid Mian Kadri is appointed Educational Inspector, Bombay Division.

Mr. Padmanabha Shankar Chandavarkar, Acting Head Master, Dharwar High School will act as Educational Inspector, Southern Division, during the absence on leave of Mr. Krishnaji Shrinivas Hungund, or pending further orders.

Mr. Shripad K. Brahmandkar, LL.B., Advocate will be temporary part-time Professor of Mercantile Law at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, vice Dhurandhar, resigned.

The services of Major S. J. Bhathena, I.M.S. are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties and until further orders.

Th services of Major M.S. Irani, I. M. S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay with effect from the 5th October 1921.

Mr. R. B. Milne, I.C.S., on return to duty, will act as Deputy Secretary to Government Legal Department, during the privilege leave of Mr. A. F. Kindersley, I.C.S., and thereafter will be permanent in the appointment.

Dr. G. D. Chitre L.M. & S. Officer in charge Plague Prevention Inquiry, Poona, is granted privilege leave for six months with effect from the date of relief.

Captain G. F. Andeen, I.M.D., is appointed to be Civil Surgeon, Rajapur.

Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, O.B.E., I.C.S., on return from leave, is appointed to be Political Agent, Khairpur, vice Mr. J. A. Pope, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. W. F. Hudson, I.C.S., on relief, is appointed to be Political Agent, Bhor, vice Mr. H. F. Ball, I.C.S.

Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji, on the termination of his special duty is appointed to be Political Agent, Surat, vice Mr. A. O. Koreishi.

AGRICULTURE OUT-LOOK

The following is the general summary of agricultural outlook for the week ending 25th of October:—

The week was almost rainless. More rain is still needed in parts of the Deccan and Karnatak for maturing of crops and for rabi sowing. Standing crops were generally in good condition. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Sowing of rabi crops was in progress. Garden crops are in good condition. Supply of fodder was sufficient. Water supply for drinking and irrigation is adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains were stationary.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST ENGINEER AND CONTRACTOR.

ALLEGATION OF MISAPPROPRIATION.

At the Dadar Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. H. P. Dastoor, Police Inspector Spiers charged (1) B. L. Kosharia, a Sindhi, Assistant Engineer in Improvement Trust, and (2) M. B. Vaity, a Koli Contractor, with misappropriation of Trust's cash to the extent of Rs. 13,052-1 in the month of June last and also for attempting to misappropriate Rs. 14,657-1-6 in the month of September last.

As the police required further time to make enquiries into the charges, his Worship postponed the case till the 25th November.

The accused were released on bail of Rs. 10,000 each.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Bar.-at-Law, appeared for the Improvement Trust, while Mr. Kanuga appeared for the first and Mr. Mirajker for the second accused.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COLLISION

The General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Ry., Bombay informs that the Up Gujarat Mail leaving Ahmedabad on the night of 24th collided with a light engine between Vasad and Navli at about midnight resulting in slight injuries to 20 third class passengers and serious injuries to the engine staff. The road was blocked for 7 hours.

THE UMBERGAON TALUKA CONFERENCE.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA'S SPEECH.

The First Umbergaon Taluka Conference was held on Wednesday at Umbergaon, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta presiding. There were about 700 delegates, 300 of whom were members of the Reception Committee. Some two thousand people attended the Conference, which was representative of all classes and communities in and about the Thana District. A large number of delegates came from the agriculturists and toddy tappers, many of the latter having given up their profession on account of the anti-drink campaign in the Taluka. These were some owners of date trees among the delegates. Among the gentlemen invited to the Conference were Mr. M. R. Jaykar, Mr. Sayad A. Idrus of Surat, and several others. The Conference lasted the whole of Wednesday and a couple of hours on Thursday.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Keshav Trimbak Karulker, in the course of his speech, after referring to the vigorous propaganda going on in the Taluka in obedience to the Congress mandate for putting down the drink traffic, etc., said that the Taluka had collected Rs. 4,500 for the Tilak Swaraj Fund, although their legitimate share was only Rs. 3,000. He then gave an account of the temperance campaign set on foot by the Congress Committee. Not only was there vigorous picketting all along the Taluka but there were Mahajan committees in many places. Most of the liquor contractors were Parsis and they had taken up the contracts against the unanimous wishes of both Hindus and Moslems. The efforts of the pickets were, however, successful to a great extent and many licenses were not taken up, with the result that the poor people of the Taluka had benefitted to the extent of Rs. 60,000. Both Hindus and Moslems had given up selling toddy at great personal loss to them. The tree-tappers had taken up spinning and other industries. Great efforts had been made to induce the Parsi community to join the anti-drink movement, but to no purpose. The *charkha* movement was growing apace in the Taluka.

The President was then duly elected.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, in the course of his speech said, work for which you are entitled to the highest credit is the anti-liquor campaign which you have conducted with such conspicuous success against the most powerful odds and difficulties. Then turning to local matters he paid a tribute to the progress of national work undertaken by the people of Umbergaon Taluka and said that highest credit was due for their successful anti-drink campaign. Speaking on the condition of agriculturists he said: "Formerly the forest produce used to be a great source of help to the agriculturists, but the step-motherly conduct of the Forest department towards the agriculturists has made this no more possible. The grazing area is increasingly being restricted. Much of the forest produce which used to be free to the agriculturists and which was very useful as manure is now prohibited to them under heavy pains and penalties and to add to this, instead of promoting agriculture, large tracts of land are given up to the produce of toddy drink. Places where one should have expected to see fertile fields green with corn are now lying desolate or are studded with toddy trees from which is taken out the poison that saps the manhood and vitality of the agricultural population. The village Shahukar also is responsible to some extent, but his greedy operations have been rendered possible solely because of the insatiable thirst of Government for revenue and more revenue, and still more revenue. Between the Sarkar, and the Shahukar and the Sharab-dealer the villager has become a physical and an intellectual wreck—a living memorial to the disastrous consequences of alien domination. The liquor interests are furious. The authorities are hand and gloves with them. Open and systematic evasions of the Abkari Act under the very eyes and nose of the Excise officers have scandalized the entire Taluka. The regulations by which toddy trees can be turned into sugar manufacturing purposes have been suspended. One Mamlatdar considered it a part of his duty to proclaim by beat of drum that everybody had a right to drink. An excise officer not to be cut down by the Mamlatdar vauntingly declared that instead of taking notice of breaches of the law, he would stand at the door of a liquor shop and openly invite people to go therein. Liquor shops have now several doors from which the trade is carried on. Boys of underage are supplied liquor and toddy. Drink is sold outside the prescribed hours. It is sold at unlicensed premises. It has been sold on public roads. All this is going on while we are told that excise is a transferred department, where the will of the people will prevail, where the people both Hindus and Mahomedans are prohibited by their religion from drink, where public opinion is unanimous in stopping the drink trade and where we have an Indian Minister, a Sanatani Hindu and a Vaishnav.

We have been always told that the policy of Government in the question of drink has been one of minimum of drink and maximum of—revenue and that Government have always done their best to promote temperance. If we look at the figures of drink revenue you will at once realize that the claim is wholly unfounded. In 1818 the drink revenue of the Thana District was Rs. 38,000 and it is now nearly Rs. 23,00,000 an increase of 5,000 per cent. the figures for the rest of the country are not more reassuring; If this is what Government can do at their best one shudders to contemplate what they can do at their worst.

EXHORTATION TO TAKE TO SWADESHI.

Mr. Mehta then turned to Swadeshi and pointed out the result of the selfish policy of the East India Company and the Government of India. He exhorted the audience to take to charka and use only Swadeshi cloth. He concluded his address by saying:—It is now time for us to consider our experiences, to take stock of the events and in the light of these to consider what changes, if any, have become necessary in our programme. We have to see whether those in power have respected the constitution or whether they have flouted it. No constitution, however democratic can produce any good unless those who made it pay an unequivocal homage to it. You have to be always watchful that nobody however great defies the constitution under any circumstances at all. Of course where necessary the constitution may be changed, but until it is so changed no hand shall lightheartedly touch the constitution. Unless we are so vigilant, we will set up another bureaucracy within the Congress constitution like the one that is to be found in Government and a domestic bureaucracy which masquerades under false colours of democracy is more dangerous and more insidious than even the alien bureaucracy.

After the Presidents speech the Conference dispersed to meet again in Subjects Committee. The work of passing the resolutions, agreed upon, was taken up in the evening and went on till about nine o'clock when the conference was adjourned till Thursday morning.

Who have been using the foreshore from time immemorial for drying fish; boycotting the functions in connection with the arrival of the Prince of Wales may be mentioned.

"PUSSYFOOT'S" LECTURE AT SECUNDERABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 27.

Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson wound up a strenuous day by lecturing at a meeting in the heart of the garrison to a record audience last night, Col. Commandant Godwin presiding, Sir Ali Imam, Lady Imam, Col. Knox, the Officiating Resident Designate, Mrs. Knox, and Nawab Salar Jung being among those present.

Col. Godwin Commandant, said that whatever their views might be he admired Mr. Johnson as a sportsman, and he was entitled to a hearing.

The lecturer then described in detail how prohibition was brought about in America and referring to the critics who were fond of cabling stories all over the world, he pointed to the fact that the election for the President in America lay mainly in the issue between Prohibition and Non-Prohibition, and President Harding, a prohibitionist, was elected by a majority of five millions. That was the best answer to the critics. Mr. Johnson invited his audience to ask him any question they liked. No questions were asked and Col. Knox in thanking the lecturer said many misconceptions had been removed from his mind regarding Prohibition, and he called for a hearty vote of thanks for Mr. Johnson which was cordially given.

DEATH OF PRINCIPAL PATWARDHAN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA CITY, Oct. 27.

Principal W. B. Patwardhan, of the Ferguson College, died yesteraday at 10 p.m. of intestinal obstruction. He was the Professor of English and a great Marathi Scholar. He was a staunch advocate of social reforms, and was once the Editor of "Sudharak," founded by Agarkar. His death is a severe loss to the Ferguson College. The funeral took place last night, and was attended by the professors and students of the Ferguson College and many prominent citizens of Poona.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, in his speech on the occasion referred in eulogistic term to Principal Patwardhan's eminent services to the cause of higher education in the province as a life member for over 25 years of the Deccan Education Society.

OUDH RENT BILL.

ANOTHER MOTION FOR REPUBLICATION NEGATIVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 27.

Another motion of Pandit Kunzru, to republish the Oudh Rent Bill for further opinion, was negatived by a large majority The Mover and members in support generally criticised the provisions of the Bill, severely condemned Government's attitude and appealed the Talukdars and Zemindars, now in the majority in the Council, not to take an attitude opposed to the tenants. The members stated the Oudh compromise did not restrict freedom of Government to interfere in the interests of tenants, and the pledges to Talukdars were made by the Government of India and not local Government, and they might get the opinion of the Government of India. The Member also doubted the correctness of the Governor's statement that tenants are satisfied with the Bill.

The Finance Member, opposing, mentioned the Bill was already too long before the public and much improved in the Select Committee and a delay would result in further discontent and the controversy which all were anxious to allay before December. The Bill will now be aken into consideration.

A PATRIOT'S MESSAGE FROM PRISON

From a Correspondnt.

SALEM, Oct. 26.

The following is the message to his country men sent by Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu from prison:—

I am happy that I had the honour of being arrested while taking part in a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee and in the presence of the selfless patriots of the Tamil country. I wait patiently for my country men to do their duty. I take leave of my people for the present and hope to come out after we win Swarajya. My prayer to you is wear only "sudha" Swadeshi dress. The only way to win Swarajya is to suffer for the ideal of freedom and prove to the world our earnestness and determination to win Swarajya.

A shock of slight intensity was recorded on the Bombay Seismograph on the 25th instant at 12 hours 38 minutes.

Rice market in Rangoon is firmer October 541, November 615, January new crop 467/8, three months February-April 453.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand Loans on Government Paper remained unchanged on the 27th of October.

"THE RAO OF CUTCH."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your editorial notes of to-day under the above heading you declare that you would not mind "if the friends and admirers" of His Highness should make an exhibition of themselves by offering an address in their name to His Highness on return. May I point out however that as regards "friends" His Highness is steeped so entirely in the pure theory of absolutism that he cannot acknowledge any equality and can not possibly have any "friends." As regards "admirers" some people perhaps may be less fortunate in not knowing the reasons why His Highness should thus be honoured and for their benefit will you permit me the hospitality of your claims to explain the reasons why there can be "admirers" of such a personality. In my own way I should admire His Highness and the reasons noted below are amongst those which incline me to subscribe myself as such.

In the first place, His Highness has throughout his administration of 35 years stuck to the Walpolian maxim of allowing sleeping dogs to lie and thereby prevented any new fangled notions of popular responsibility from adulterating in any way his absolute autocracy. If nothing else, this shows a great consistency which must claim the homage of every one who professes his readiness to die for his "principles." It is true that owing to this consistency His Highness has effectually closed up all avenue of progress and reform; but then perhaps he may be a believer in the latest Theory of Relativity; and considering all reforms to be in their nature transitory he regards them all as equally worthless. The Cutch people must, therefore, make up their mind to despair of any improvements during the natural term of His Highness' life in administration, however much these improvements may be necessary. And for this reason they must join in their hundreds and thousands those who call themselves "admirers" of His Highness. I would only add that the promoters of the address must make themselves perfectly clear in their address on this point.

It is also the same trait which is manifested in His Highness repugnance to any change of servants however fossilized any one of them may become. It is a common characteristic of reputedly advanced administrations in the Indian States to borrow superannuated British servants for higher posts in their service and continue them in those capacities far beyond the reasonable period when human capacity begins to decline. His Highness carries this tendency of loyalty to his old servants to an extreme, till his Diwan is an eighty year old fossil, and many of his other officers are either non-existent or still not above the common weakness of petty officials in plundering the people. The irony of it all is that His Highness knows this weakness and yet allows it. I consider, it to be another great trait calling for admiration.

There is, however a somewhat less known fact because it is a later development which also deserves to be noted. Of late His Highness has shown unmistakable, inexplicable fondness for favourites drawn from a rank of society, which argues a great democratic feeling of equality for which His Highness must be admired. It may be that his traducers will find in this much to be cavilled at; it may be that there are good grounds for grievous complaints against the excesses perpetrated upon the people by those favourites of His Highness intoxicated by their sense of power. But when all is said, His Highness must be admired for the courage with which he stands by these favourites and upholds their position in the face of popular indignation. I demand admiration for such a trait as it is in evidence of loyalty.

If after all these reasons, the hesitating and the waverers will join together to present an address to His Highness that document ought to be as original as it would be unprecedented in the annals of Cutch.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

LORD RAWLINSON'S STATUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Lord Lawrence is not the only unfortunate person whose memory has suffered by inscriptions inappropriate to the sentiments and life of the person commemorated. The enthusiasm of memorial committees is proverbial. They seldom miss the opportunity of improving the memory of their heroes. It is well-known for instance, that almost the last words uttered by Edith Cavell were. "Patriotism is not enough." And yet somehow those immortal words are substituted by insipid and vague word like "Humanity" inscribed on her status.—Yours, etc.

G.

WINNERS OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.
Recd. 9 a.m. Oct. 27.

The following is the result of Cambridgeshire:—

MILENKO	1
LEIGHTON	2
FRANKLIN	3

DETAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 26.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 27.

In Cambridgeshire, Leighton was ridden by V. Smyth, Milenko by B. Lynch, Mint Leaf by Cricknore, and Euphrosynus by James.

The additional runners were.

Orpheus (Gray), and Minon (L. Brown), while Beau Regard did not run.

The start was delayed by a breakaway, from which more than half the field went a furlong before being pulled up. A bad start then caused Palomides. Poirot, Mint Leaf and Control to be left at the post and these horses took no part in the race. Franklin got away first, followed by Leighton, Milenko and Senhora. Towards the end, Leighton, who then led, was challenged by Milenko, the latter winning an exciting race.

Time: 1 min. 51 3/5 seconds.

TO BRING ORDER OUT OF CHAOS.

MR. A. R. KNAPP TO BE COMMISSIONER OF MALABAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 26.

It is understood that Mr. A. R. Knapp, I.C.S., who handed over the portfolio of Executive Councillor yesterday to Sir C. G. Todhunter has taken over his new charge as Commissioner of Malabar. Mr. Knapp's duties will be to bring order out of chaos created by the Moplahs and is chosen for the office because of his close acquaintance with Malabar. It is stated that at this arrangement does not imply the treatment of Malabar as a backward area with the consequent removal of Malabar as a district from the rights and privileges enjoyed by the Governor's province.

LICENSE HOLDERS TO DEPOSIT ARMS WITH D C. M

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 26.

A Calicut message says that the District Magistrate has called upon all license holders in the outlying Amsoms of Calicut taluq to deposit all arms in their possession at the nearest police station. The step has been found necessary as the rebel bands are making attempts to capture such arms and there has not been a single instance in which licensees made use of these arms for self-protection against rebel raids.

MR. JAYAKAR'S LECTURING TOWN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHANU ROAD, Oct. 26.

Messrs. Jayakar and Jamnadas Mehta have just completed a few days' lecturing tour in Thana District, during which they visited Shahpur, Kasara Khadole, Mokhada wada, Manor and many other places, addressing crowded and enthusiastic meeting of villagers. This is the first time responsible leaders have visited these parts during 36 years' of political agitation and the enthusiastic reception accorded to these two workers and the crowded audiences before which they addressed showed the intelligent interest the villagers took in their lectures and left no manner of doubt that the Masses in the country were whole-heartedly behind the Congress in demanding Swaraj. Messrs. Jayakar and Mehta left here to-day for Umbergaon to attend the taluka Congress.

KHILAFAT VOLUNTEERS SENTENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 26.

Judgment was pronounced today by Major Ferrar, District Magistrate, Lahore, in the case against four Khilafat volunteers who stood charged with offences under sections 145 and 447 I. P. C. The Magistrate convicted all the four accused under both the charges and sentenced one to four months rigorous imprisonment and three to two months imprisonment each.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA Oct. 26.

Rain was nearly general in Orissa and local in South Bengal and Assam. There has been a considerable increase of cloud in Orissa and Lower Bengal. More rain is likely in those regions. Depression in the Bay developed into a storm and moved rapidly in northely direction. At eight this morning its centre was about one hundred and fifty miles South of Sandheads. It is likely to cross the coast between False Point and Saugor Island during the next twenty-four hours. Winds have strengthened considerably in the North-West angle of the Bay and along Orissa coast where the sea is moderately rough and weather is chilly. At noon to-day the Port Commissioner of Calcutta hoisted danger indicating that the port will experience severe weather from a storm of slight or moderate intensity that is expected to cross the coast.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAY STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

The tramway strike continues but motor buses running and being well patronised. No trams were taken out to-day. The President of the Union who is at Darjeeling has telegraphed to the Vice-President objecting to the strike and suggesting postponement until his arrival in Calcutta early in November. The Secretary of the old Union says he has one hundred volunteers ready to run the cars.

ARREST OF A MAULVI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAWAB SHAH Oct. 27.

Maulvi Abdul Khalik, President, District Congress Secretary, District Khilafat Committee was arrested ted constable under section 500 I.P.C. on the charge of alleging that the local police refused to entertain a complaint of theft made by one Jethanand who was told to take his report to Gandhiji.

The Maulvi was asked to furnish a bail of Rs. 100, but he refused to do so. He was taken to the Resident Magistrate who ordered him to be released on signing a bond of self recognizance at 10 a.m. The hearing of the case has been fixed for the 3rd of November.

REPORTED THEFT.

Chinappa Yenkoba residing at Pichot Road, reports to the police that on Tuesday at 1 p.m. he went to Mumbadevi Post Office to dispatch a registered letter when he lost from his pocket a bag containing notes valued at Rs. 2,260.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, October 28, 1921.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress at its last meeting held in Bombay adopted the draft of a statement on the foreign policy of the Congress and people of this country and resolved that it should be published and discussion invited thereon with a view to final adoption of the statement, in its original or modified form, at the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at Delhi. The draft statement makes it known to the neighbouring and other States that the Government of India in no way represent Indian opinion—a fact which is known well enough to both the Government and the people of this country as also to all outsiders who have cared to penetrate beneath the surface of things. No honest Britisher, whether he is a member of the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy or not, will deny the truth of the statement. There may be differences of opinion regarding the next statement of the Working Committee that "their (the Government of India's) policy has been traditionally guided by considerations more of holding India under subjection than of protecting her borders." Not all British statesmen and administrators in India will, perhaps, subscribe to this opinion, but that it is the frank view of the vast majority of the people of this country cannot be disputed. There is one infallible test by which the *bona fides* of British administrators can be determined. If the protection of India's borders is the sole object in view, why are the people of this country kept disarmed? Why is not the manhood of India mobilised for the defence of the country, in the same manner as it is done in all self-respecting and democratic countries? The plea of diversities of race and creed "peculiar" to this country,—so dear to the bureaucrat when he is in want of argument,—cannot stand, because we see the British disarming peoples of Asiatic or African origin who have the fortune or misfortune to come under *Pax Britannica*. The statement of the Committee, therefore, in no way exaggerates the truth and voices the inmost sentiments of the people of this country regarding their share in the defence of their motherland.

The attention of the foreign States, and particularly of the neighbouring ones, is drawn to this fact because the use of Indian troops for purposes of imperialistic adventure, wrongly labelled defence of the frontiers, is likely to mislead these foreign States into thinking that the people of India always approve of the use of Indian troops abroad and harbour evil designs against these States and their peoples. The people of India have had neither part in nor sympathy with the military adventures of British politicians, whether in Mesopotamia, Persia, Syria or Asia Minor. That the neighbouring States can have nothing to fear from a self-governing India is made still clearer in the next paragraph of the statement of the Working Committee, which declares that the people of India have no designs upon any of these States and hence no intention of establishing any trade relations hostile to or not desired by the people of such States and that the people of India regard most treaties entered into with the Imperial Government by the neighbouring States as mainly designed by the latter to perpetuate the exploitation of India by the Imperial Power. One has only to look to the provisions of the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907, for example, to confirm the truth of the above statement. The Working Committee also appeals to such States as have no ill-will against the people of India and have no desire to injure her interests to refrain from entering into any treaty with the Imperial Power which, like the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, for instance, conflicts with the self-respect of her people. A self-governing India will be bound to take prompt steps to modify or rescind all treaties entered into in her name, which are derogatory to her self-respect. In view of the likely combination among the Muslim States of Asia for mutual defence and the defence of Islam against European aggression, the Working Committee has done well to make it known to these States that a self-governing India will always respect the religious obligations imposed upon the Mussalmans of India and that their co-religionists abroad need not be afraid that any Mussalman in India will have to suffer for his faith.

Such are the principal features of the statement of foreign policy prepared by the Working Committee. The statement has been necessitated by the peculiar circumstances in which the people of India find themselves at the present day, but also by the trend of events to the east and west of this country. The whole of the western half of Asia is in the melting-pot, while a conference is sitting at Washington to settle the future of not only the eastern half, but of the whole world as well. It is necessary in such circumstances that the world as a whole and the various States interested in India severally should know the true mind of India and the wholly pacific intentions of the Indian people, apart from whatever misrepresentation of their feelings and opinions may be circulated abroad. The statement prepared by the Working Committee is most opportune. As Mahatma Gandhi writes in the latest issue of "Young India," "while we are maturing our plans for establishing Swaraj, we are bound to consider and define our foreign policy, we are bound authoritatively to tell the world what relations we wish to cultivate with it and we must not be afraid to speak our minds on all that concerns the nation." We owe our present position to the fact that hitherto we have been content to remain under the tutelege of others and have allowed the latter to strengthen their hold on us by our craven fear of our neighbours as though we ourselves had lost our manhood and were not able to defend our hearths and homes. And, worst of all, we have accepted, without question, the ideas that our "rulers" have taught us regarding our neighbours, the dangers of invasion of our country, and our foreign policy and not least our own capacity to defend ourselves. Now we have awakened from a long sleep. We are determind to be self-reliant. But we cannot remain isolated. We have our part to play in the world. The world needs us just as we need the world and Asia needs our help more. We have no designs on our neighbours. We need, therefore, have no fear from any one of them. And if any of our neighbours, say the Afghans, the Bolsheviks or even the frontier tribes, have any designs upon us, we must tell them that we are prepared at all cost to defend our country. We are not afraid of them nor do we covet anything that belongs to them. We must tell them so, so that the world may realise that we are at last awakened. Much capital is being made of the fact that Mr. Sastri has been invited to "represent" India at the Washington Conference. We must be under no illusion as to this "representation." The nature of this "representation" is brought in relief by General Smuts' remarks on the fact that the Dominion had not received direct invitation from America. He said the other day: "If the Pacific Dominions attended without a direct invitation from America being sent through the British Diplomatic channels a serious setback would be given to the status of Dominion nationhood achieved at the Paris Conference where the United States alone remained outside the general recognition of the status of the Dominions. If South Africa appeared at the International Conference it would be in her own right and not by cover of the of the British Government". If self-governing South Africa demands admission in her own right, India should have no illusion about her "representation" at the Conference by a a nominee of the British Government, Indian though he be. No, we must now assert ourselves and make our voice heard by the world.

Notes of the Day.

The Gift to Egypt!

Reuter's London correspondent says in one breath that the delay in reaching an agreement over Egypt is due to the difficulties of drafting the treaty, while in another he says that the draft is ready but the signatures are not forthcoming! We suppose behind all this eye-wash is the reluctance of the Egyptian delegation to accept the terms which His Majesty's Government have presented to them. The delegation is composed of Adly Pasha's men only and can hardly be said to be representative of the people of Egypt. The Nationalists, headed by Zaghlul Pasha, have entirely repudiated the claim of the delegation to speak in the name of the Egyptian people and the delegation must be quite well aware what an outcry there will be all over the country if the people came to find that Adly Pasha and his colleagues had "sold" their country. There can be no doubt that feeling in Egypt is in a very exacerbated state owing to the prolonged delay in the negotiations and the unsatisfactory composition of the delegation sent to England. The reports of disturbances coming from various parts of the country and the attempts of the authorities to prevent demonstrations in honour of Zaghlul Pasha, point to the highly explosive character of the atmosphere in Egypt at the present hour. If, as the world is assured, the principle of Egyptian independence and the abolition of the Protectorate is recognised by the British Government, it is difficult to account for the reluctance of the Egyptian delegates to sign the agreement save on the supposition that what is conceded in theory is sought to be taken away, at least partially, by incorporating provisions, militating against true independence, in the agreement. Instead of giving the fullest publicity to the draft of the Treaty and thus enabling the people of Egypt and the world at large to appraise at its true value the agreement, the British Government have shrouded in a thick veil of mystery the provisions of the agreement and have helped to give rise to vague fears and conjectures in the minds of the Egyptian people. This is most unfair to a people whose benefactors the British Government profess to be and on whom such a momentous gift as that of independence is to be conferred. British diplomacy has yet to learn that the true secret of generosity lies in promptness as well as graciousness, without which no gift, however great, will succeed in evoking a grateful response from the receiver.

Britain and Persia

In view of the fact that Persia recently determined to stand on her own legs the British refusal to supply munitions for the new force, which has succeeded the South Persian Rifles, though most unfortunate, need not, perhaps, cause any surprise. Britain had made a grievous diplomatic blunder by entering into a compact with Czarist Russia by which she restricted her "sphere of influence" to the South, while Russia was to be supreme in the North. Naturally the Persian people resented this interference with and encroachment on their independence, but at the time they could not ask the British or the Russians to clear out, having their own internal troubles and being enmeshed in the web of western diplomacy. As soon, therefore, as they settled down into peace among themselves and were able to assert their collective strength and establish law and order, they asked Britain—Russia, under the new regime, having retired—to withdraw the forces. This attitude, which was a repudiation of the Anglo-Persian Agreement of Persia which Lord Curzon sought to impose on them, brought crocodile tears in the eyes of that incorrigible imperialist who, the other day in the House of Lords, bemoaned with Homeric pathos, the neglect by Persia of her own interests. The reply that Britain has given to Persia's request declining to supply munitions for the new force gives us the measure of the disappointment and resentment of her Foreign Secretary and is not calculated to impress the world with the genuineness of Britain's desire to help Persia. The excuse given for the refusal that a guarantee as to the purpose for which the arms will be used is not forthcoming is the more unfortunate in view of the definite announcement by the Persian Legation in London that if the request for arms were granted, there need be no fear of tribal unrest, in anticipation of which the British Consul at Shiraz had advised all the families to withdraw from the districts.

True Repentance

Assaults on Indians by European officers for not saluting the latter are not a rare occurrence in India, but, thanks to the awakening among the people, the feeling that the latter have a right to extract from the former this acknowledgment of racial superiority is rapidly passing away from the minds of both civilians and military men. Even where through ignorance or habit these officers take into their heads to enforce this tribute to their racial "superiority," they are made to realise quickly, if they do not do so themselves, that what they have done is wrong and silly. The "Leader" publishes the report of a significant incident which occurred at Naini Tal the other day in which an unprovoked assault was committed by a military officer on a prominent member of the local Bar, with whom the officer was totally unacquainted. It appears this son of Mars, suddenly and without any notice, overturned the chair in which the vakil was sitting. The vakil was a robust man and could have easily taught an exemplary lesson to the officer, but, being more cultured and believing in *Ahimsa*, merely shamed him by his dignified attitude and expostulation. The effect produced by the forgiveness and restraint practised by the Vakil was seen in the letter of apology received by him a little later from the assailant. It ran as follows:

'Dear Sir,

'I am extremely sorry for having upset you in your chair this afternoon and confess that I acted meanly and had no right to expect you to rise. I will remember in future to treat Indians as equals and hope that you will accept this apology.

'Yours sincerely.'

The "Leader" further says that having learnt from the vakil that he was starting on a journey for the purpose of a work of public utility, the officer gave a cheque for Rs. 50 in aid of that object. There is a ring of true repentance in the apology tendered, which those who still entertain notions of racial "superiority", will do well to note.

Relief to Moplah Women and Children.

Mr. Devadhar's admission as well as independent reports coming from Malabar make it painfully evident that adequate arrangements have yet to be made by those official and semi-official agencies who have undertaken the burden of affording relief, to alleviate the sufferings of refugee Moplah women and children from the disturbed talukas. Being deprived of the support of the male members of their families through arrests or deaths, it is reported that there are thousands of these Moplah women and children in the last stages of destitution and distress and that because of the offence of the males they are looked upon with suspicion in spite of their pitiable state. When Congress workers try to relieve the sufferings of these people, their activities are misrepresented in some quarters and all sorts of unworthy motives are attributed to them, one of which is, as we saw the other day, that Congressmen give relief to none but Moplahs and are thus secretly demonstrating their sympathies with the Moplah rebels! Unmindful of such mendacious charges, the Kerala Congress Committee continues its humanitarian work, giving relief to all who need it most, irrespective of caste or creed. That adequate arrangements under official auspices should not hitherto have been made all these months to afford relief to Moplah women and children is not creditable to the authorities and those in charge of the relief camps, of which we hear there are now as many as five in Calicut alone. Here is what the "Pioneer's" Calicut correspondent says in a telegram dated the 22nd instant, after describing the work done in these relief camps:—"Arrangements for relieving the destitution among the Moplah women and children will soon be made. Camps will be put up for them in north Malabar, and these will have to be managed with great vigilance to guard against harbouring any spies." It is obvious that it is this fear of harbouring "spies" that is responsible for the apathy so far shown towards the sufferings of Moplah women and children. How groundless such a fear is has been shown by the experience of the Congress workers. It would be futile to suggest that these homeless women and children are capable of conveying to the rebels any information of military value or that the Calicut police will not be able to prevent such leakage. Mr. Devadhar has assured us that "immediate measures are being taken for the relief of the poor unfortunate women and children of the Moplah rebels and prisoners and a separate camp will be shortly opened specially for them." We hope Mr. Devadhar will be able to tell us, in the course of the next few days, that the assurance has been made good and that hundreds of Moplah women and children are taking advantage of the relief given by his committee.

Indian Students' Committee.

The Lytton Committee of enquiry which has been taking evidence regarding the difficulties of Indian students in England with respect to admission in the universities and technical institutes found, presumably to its great surprise, that the cold-weather tour in India, which it had projected, was vetoed by the Indian Legislative Assembly which refused the necessary funds. Letters have since been exchanged between the head of the Committee, Lord Lytton, and Mr. Montague, the former pointing out, in reply to the latter, how very important it would have been to Indian interests if the Committee had been allowed to meet educational authorities in India on the spot. Indian opinion has been unanimous in thinking that the visit would have been entirely superfluous. As a matter of fact the committee was already in receipt of advisory assistance from Indians, who were considered as authorities here, as a number of them sat on the committee as co-opted members. In the interim report published by it the committee has not been able to lead us to hope that its efforts will secure greater facilities for practical training for Indian students in England. It has not been able to remove the feeling in India that the Students' Advisory Department in England exercises political espionage, either directly or through its local advisers, upon Indians studying in the United Kingdom. It has not been able to impress upon the Government that invidious distinctions from which Indians in England suffer as regards military training should be removed, while its academic remarks with respect to racial coldness will not in any manner induce the university authorities in England to make life socially more interesting to the Indians living in their midst or convince Indians that they must make greater efforts to seek the company of British undergraduates. The committee should have made some concrete proposals regarding arrangements under which the India Office and High Commissioner for India who have a great deal to do with the purchase of stores for India could compel British firms dealing with them to receive a certain number of Indians annually as apprentices.

Prejudice against Indians.

A number of Indians who want to follow the legal profession are compelled to go to England to qualify for the Bar, because the efforts to create an independent Indian Bar have always been frustrated by the Government here although authorities of the eminence of Lord Haldane have supported the establishment of an independent Indian Bar. A good many medical students in India are also compelled to proceed to England for qualifying themselves in medicine and surgery, as they notice that the arrangements for such study in this country are astonishingly meagre. The public demand for better equipment in this direction has been shelved on various excuses by local Governments here, whenever the question has come before them. If there are adequate facilities for medical training in this country, if the invidious distinctions between the privileges of vakils and barristers are removed, the Indian students proceeding to the United Kingdom will be either post-graduate workers who, we are told, are welcomed with open arms, or students of technology. If the Lytton committee is to be of any use let it suggest some practical means of helping the latter, instead of advising the continuance of costly and futile advisory committees, whether here or in England.

INDIA IN COMMONS.

"PERSECUTION OF LOYAL INDIAN SOLDIERS."

THE MOPLAH REBELLION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Oct. 27.

In the House of Commons, Sir Charles Yate declared that the loyal Indian soldiers and their families were being persecuted almost intolerably by the anti-Government agents. He asked what steps were being taken in India to protect, soldiers and to punish their persecutors.

Mr. Montagu replied that he had not received any such reports, but that he was bringing the question to the notice of the Government of India.

Replying to Sir Joynson Hicks, Mr. Montagu said that he hoped to make an announcement this week regarding the proportionate pensions for the Indian Civil servants desiring to retire owing to the new regime. The delay was solely due to consultation with the Government of India on numerous details arising from this very important and intricate mater.

Replying to questions regarding the Moplah rebellion, and whether steps had been taken to protect the lives and property in the event of risings elsewhere in India, Mr. Montagu stated that he feared that, owing to the difficulties of the country, the operations required to put an end to the disturbances might take some little time. The Government of India had the fullest sense of their responsibility for the lives and property of those with whose protection they were charged. He referred to the statement of the Viceroy to the Council of State, when the latter stated that all the troops necessary and all that the Government of Madras had asked for, had been sent to the Moplah area.

Replying to Sir Charles Yate Mr. Montagu said that he hoped to announce the terms to be that he hoped to announce the terms to be given the surplus officers of the Indian army in November.

IRISH CONFERENCE

NOT TO BE ABANDONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 2 p.m. Oct. 27.

The Lord Chancellor, speaking in London to-day, declared that the Irish Conference would not be abandoned unless and until is is realised that it is impossible for either side to continue.

OIL FIELDS IN MESPOT.

KING OF IRAQ'S RIGHT UNDER TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 2 p.m. Oct. 27.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Samuel Hoare, Mr. Wood said that the Anglo-Persian Oil Company had not been given a monopoly of oil prospecting in Mesopotamia. As regards the question as to the whether King of Iraq was empowered to give other oil concessions to the British or other companies in Iraq, Mr. Wood pointed out that under the Treaty of Sevres the property situated in Iraq belonging to Turkey, would be acquired without payment by the new State of Iraq, therefore when the treaty was ratified, the State of Iraq would succeed to all the proprietary rights of its predecessor.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR TO FORM NEW CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 2 p.m. Oct. 27.

Berlin.—The Chancellor has accepted the mandate to form a new government.

JAPANESE EVACUATION OF SIBERIA

PROTECTION OF JAPANESE RESIDENTS LEFT TO PROVISIONAL GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.
Recd. 2 p.m. Oct. 27.

Tokio.—Reuter is authoritativeley informed that the Japanese Government has resolved to evacuate Siberia, irrespective of the negotiations with the Chinese Government. The protection of the Japanese residents will be left to the Provisional Government of Siberia. All the Russian arms and ammunition will be returned.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

GERMAN FLAG DISPLAYED FOR 1ST TIME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 2 p.m. Oct. 27.

Geneva.—The Third International Labour Conference opened to-day. Four hundred delegates representing forty countries, participated. The German delegates attended, and the German flag was displayed for the first time at the International conference since the War. The proceedings were formal, Lord Burnham being elected President.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S LATEST.

RACE AND COLOUR BAR ISSUE.

DEBATE IN LORDS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 2-50 a.m. Oct. 27.

Lord Ampthill drew attention to the discontent of Indian Civil Servants who had performed magnificent services, and he inquired into the question of proportional pensions for those who had resigned, in consequence of the new regime. He complained that Hindu appeals for protection in Madras had been insufficiently heeded and asked why it was not possible to check the Moplah rebellion at the outset. Lord Ampthill dwelt upon the case of Mr. Grant in Behar-Orissa, who was unable to obtain police protection and asked why Sir T. Holland's colleagues, whom he consulted before the munitions decision, had not also resigned, seeing that they were partly responsible.

Lord Midleton asked the Government to give a pledge, firstly, that no action would be taken on certain points pending Parliamentary discussion; secondly, that Government should not plead that the acceptance of the policy precluded criticism or reversal, as Parliament had absolute responsibility for the future of India.

Lords Salisbury and Crewe declared that a short postponement of the debate was of no use whatever. The question was whether Parliament ought to forego the right of criticism at the present juncture.

RACE AND COLOUR ISSUE.

Lord Chelmsford declared that the dominating factor in Indian situation is race and colour issue, which was not merely Indian but a world-wid symptom, namely the revolt of the coloured races against the ascendancy of the Whites. It might not be unfairly said that we formerly governed India on the basis of superiority of the British race, which was now challenged in a manner we were unable to ignore. It is only through councils on which Englishmen and Indians meet, that understanding would be reached which would ameliorate the present racial feeding. He denied Mr. Montagu's responsibility for the policy of the Indian Government, regarding non-co-operation, which was initiated by himself. It was desirable that non co-operation should be rejected by Indians themselves, imbued for the first time with responsibility. He believed that the Moplah rising was one of the greatest blows against Mr. Gandhi and it undoubtedly had alienated an enormous amount of public support. In conclusion, Lord Chelmsford urged the House to trust to the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief and to forbear from making the task more difficult by gloomy apprehensions or doubting fears.

Lord Sumner urged the repudiation of the munitions case, which if it recurred, would undermine the Government by discrediting British rulee

LORD MESTON'S HOPE.

Lord Meston said that the issue was between strength and patience, not strength and weakness. They still believed that it would be possible to bind India closer by a more durable tie to the British Empire than she was to-day. The policy of patience and tolerance was to a large extent already justified by the manner in which people were cooperating with Government against the very firebrands whom otherwise they would have regarded as heroes and martyrs. He appealed to Government on behalf of the Civil Servants, who were squeezed between two millstones and required increasing heartening and encouragement.

GENEROUS SCALE OF PENSIONS.

Lord Lytton emphasised that Government did not desire to avoid criticism or to refuse to the House full opportunity of discussing the situation in India. explaining that they only wished the postponement of the debate in order to obtain information. He reiterated the assurance that the recommendations of the Joint Committee regarding retiring Civil Servants had been fully accepted. The delay in issuing retirement proposals arises from Government's desire to fix a fair and generous scale of pensions. Government is issuing immediately a White Paper on the subject of Moplah rebellion. He stated that Lord Ampthill's informations regarding the Grant case was inaccurate and misleading. Lord Lytton declared that it was unnecessary to ask for the repudiation of the Calcutta munition case, as it had already been repudiated by the Viceroy who had taken steps to ensure that such circumstance would never recur. The Committee of Imperial Defence was considering the size of army necessary for the internal and external protection of India. When Government had been informed as to what army was necessary, such forces would be provided. He protested against Lord Sydenham's representation of India as seething with rebellion and sedition and also against the suggestion that the officers of the Indian service were unable to rely upon the loyal support of Government.

Lord Lytton proceeded to make long defence of the administration's policy, at the conclusion of which Lord Ampthill withdrew his motion for papers.

SEQUEL TO FARROW'S BANK SMASH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 2 p.m. Oct. 27.

The National Co-operation Bank has suspended operations owing to the numerous notices of withdrawal of deposits following the failure of Farrow's Bank, and the present unfavourable conditions

GOD'S LAWS VS. MAN'S LAWS.

THE ISSUE.

DO ROYAL PROCLAMATIONS GIVE PROTECTION FOR RELIGION?

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI'S ADDRESS TO THE JURY.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Oct. 27.

The Court met to-day at 11-15. I wired on the first day of the trial that Mr. Ross Alston of the Allahabad Bar, whose services have been requisitioned by the Sind Government, for the purpose not of conducting the prosecution himself as was originally announced, but to act in an advisory capacity to Mr. Elphinstone, the Sind Public Prosecutor, was being paid Rs. 1,100 daily. I have now ascertained and am reliably informed that Mr. Ross Alston has received Rs. 10,000 for reading the brief and will get an honorarium of Rs. 2,000 (two thousand) daily. This is certainly a great hole in the poor pocket of Sind. This is a question of public importance, and amounts to a grave scandal, in view of the fact that all these four days Mr. Ross Alston has done no questioning or addressing of the jury. To all appearances, and visibly, he has taken no part in the proceeding of the case, except perhaps as a mute spectator of the whole show. Personally there is nothing to complain against him, as he is a genial and well-disposed lawyer who speaks often to Moulana Mahomed Ali in a way which shows at least a mark of respect towards the learning. And high public position of the Moulana. Indeed in any other field, the two would have made great friends.

Yesterday, during lunch time, Mr. Revachand Thadani, Pleader, who is publishing the report of trial obtained the consent of the D.S.P. to take the photos of the accused. Only the Ali Brothers, Shri Sharkarachaya and Dr. Kitchlew could be photographed, as the rest had objections to their being photoed at all. It is understood the photo will form a frontispiece to the book of Mr. Revchand.

DIST MAGISTRATE'S PRESENCE.

At about 12 noon, to-day, the District Magistrate, for the first time during the Sessions trial, came and sat on the dais, with another Police Officer. Syed Mubark Shah, of Upper Sind, was also present on the dais Mrs. Naidu came in and the audience got up in respect. She also sat on the dais

The Judge at the outset enquired if Mr. Rewachand was their legal adviser.

Moulana Mohamed Ali replied in the negative.

Public Prosecutor: I would like to draw your attention to Exhibit No. 36. Evidence of Mr. Teckchand witness, stated that he took down translation from the "New Times." That was a special Sunday bulletin of the "New Times."

Moulana Mahomed Ali: May I say that the Public Prosecutor should speak louder so that we may hear him.

The Judge read out what the Public Prosecutor said.

Moulana Mahomed Ali: Is that by way of carrigenda(?)

Judge: No.

Moulana Mohamed Ali: This addition. is being done so often.

THE ADDRESS.

The Public Prosecutor then addressed the jurors as follows:

"Gentlemen: I am afraid I will have to refer to the same remarks which I made while opening the proceedings. Now you remember what section 131 lays down. It provides that it is a criminal offence to attempt to seduce soldiers or any officers serving in His Majesty's army to fail in their duty as such. Now you should note that the mere attempt is a Criminal offence. It is immaterial—absolutely immaterial what the ultimate object of the accused was. The mere attempt is an offence under section 131. But I have to go further. A bare agreement to commit an offence comes under Criminal conspiracy. That is the wording of the section whether the agreement to committing offence may be momentary or for one minute or always. If it is agreement it is a Criminal conspiracy. Whether there be the ultimate object of the conspiracy that is immaterial and irrelevant. That is the explanation given in section 130A. This is the important point of law on which the Judge will direct you and you have to accept his directions.

RELIGION AND BELIEF.

"Now gentlemen, the argument of the accused has been that it was enjoined upon them by their religion and it was their religious belief. Now what one believes is a question for that individual. That is not to be considered by the Court. You know that verses of a Scripture can be taken separately and jointly. They may be read with context or without context. There are many sects in each religion. They differ on various points. In Christianity there are Protestants, and Roman Catholics; in Islam there are Sunnis and Shias, and so on. In Hinduism and every other religion. A man considers that to be right what his belief provides. We cannot decide whose beliefs are correct. We have not to consider their significance which does not enter into criminality of the accused. The accused like all other persons, are allowed to hold any religious beliefs they like. The point is whether they are guilty of Criminal offence. You perhaps remember that, yesterday, in the course of the proceedings, the Judge referred to human sacrifice and Mr. Mahomed Ali gave a very logical answer to it, saying that he should do what his religion enjoined upon him. He said if religion enjoined human sacrifice the Proclamation of the Queen allowed that sacrifice even.

Moulana Mahomed Ali: I want to make it clear that I did not say so. I said that if it was his individual idiosyncracy he should not be allowed, but if it is reclaimed to the world that his religion requires it, it should be permitted.

Public Prosecutor gentlemen, that is exactly what I want to point out. If a man believes his religion requires human sacrifices he may be allowed to commit it. Now I want to ask whether Mr. Mahomed Ali himself would not have to fill in forms either for 4, 5, or 10 years, at the expiry whereof they can leave. They, however, can not leave if the condition of war exists, or is imminent and, secondly, if the company in which he is serving tends to go below its normal strength. Colonel Gwyer has said that the official date of end of the war is the 1st September. Now the offence committed is in times of war when no soldier could leave his service before the 1st September. Other soldiers recruited in times of the war have to remain in the army for 6 months after the war. So all the men serving in the army were unable to leave without failing in their duty. The Criminal conspiracy required them to leave the army.

CROWN COUNSEL CORRECTS HIMSELF.

"I beg your pardon. I want to correct myself. I said that Colonel Gwyer, said that the 1st September 1920 was the last day of the war. It is not so. Officially the war ended on the 1st September 1921. The next point was that the officials and soldiers should not induce others to join the army. Colonel Gwyer has said it is impossible to keep up the strength of regiments unless the recruiting parties consisting of Commissioned and non-Commissioned officers are sent to recruit new soldiers. That was an imperative duty of the recruiting party to induce others to join the army. That is the second point, and the accused conspired and said it was religiously forbidden for Muslims to induce other Muslims to join the army. I refer you to Colonel Gwyer's evidence, and 2 kinds of Enrolment Forms exhibited by him. All soldiers have to fill in one or the other form.

He read the deposition of Colonel Gwyer.

Gwyer to Jurors:—In an answer to the Judge he had said that no soldier may leave his service even by making payment. These are the 2 points and the prosecution says that the accused agreed to seduce soldiers and the agreement may cover one head or both the heats. It is immaterial, but it is an agreement regarding both, and both are inherent duties of the soldiers. Now regarding evidence you know there has been no cross-examination. They are largely admitted and practically unchallenged Mahamed Ali has challenged one point in Fetoh Bahadur's evidence to the effect that he did not come to the Kanya Pathshala at 1,30 a.m. on any day. The evidence is absolutely true, as it has the most unbiassed corroboration from the reporter of the New Times. And the report says that the proceedings of 9th evening ended at about 1 a.m. He is perfectly correct, That is one point though absolutely immaterial, yet absolutely true. The words in the "New Times" are: The sitting can to an end at about 1 a.m.' thus the obloquy thrown on the poor C.I. D. was wholly undeserved. On one other point Mahomed Al raised an objection. He said that Abdul Karim's evidence recorded in the lower Court was inconsistent with Mr. Shankar Jailor's evidence in this Court. The judge has seen it. It is not inconsistent, there being no discrepancy. The point is dropped. These are the only objections against evidence.

EVIDENCE OF CONSPIRACY.

The main points of evidence are admitted. It is for you to decide what deductions can be made from the evidence. Section 10 of the Evidence Act gives very wide scope and says that in order to prove the conspiracy you may lead evidence of an act done at any time even after the common consent, with or without the knowledge of the accused. If I may trouble you again, I am quoting an illustration to prove the above point. Suppose the question whether A who is an accomplice in a conspiracy. Now if B procures arms for that conspiracy in Europe; C collects money in Calcutta; D induces men in Bombay to join it; E publishes a leaflet for propaganda in Agra; F writes a letter giving an account of conspiracy. All these facts are an evidence to show that A is involved in the conspiracy although A was ignorant of it, and although it took place before a joined conspiracy or after he left to it.

"Now the starting point of the conspiracy is in February, 1920, in the case. The first act of conspiracy was committed in the Town Hall, Calcutta, where a resolution similar to the Karachi resolution, although not going so far, was passed. If you agree that this is a *prima facie* evidence for conspiracy all are guilty. In such acts the question whether conspiracy exists or not is a matter of purely presumption and deductions, and the required protection of his child is to be sacrificed to God for whom the religious injunction for a particular man is quite clear. Take another incident of forcible conversion."

The Judge asked him not refer to this.

The Public Prosecutor said he did not want to refer to Moplahs.

Continuing he said: "If a Muslim be-

(Continued on next page.)

SINN FEIN VIEW.

WHAT GRIFFITHS THINKS OF IT.

NO MORE YIELDING.

The "Daily Chronicle" of the 22nd September, published the following from its Special Correspondent, Harold Spender:—

Dublin, Wednesday, Sep. 21.

Mr. Arthur Griffith, the famous Sinn Fein Minister, kindly consented to discuss the situation with me yesterday.

He is a short, thick-set man of formidable build and emphatic movements.

He received me very girmly in the ancient chamber of the Dublin Mansion House, where one carries on the highest conversations of State amid the fumes of tobacco smoke and in the midst of a shifting crowd of busy people. The portraits of the ancient British Viceroys look on gravely and sadly from the walls.

The Mansion House is now in complete possession of the Sinn Fein Government. It is a picturesque old Beorgian Mansion, not unlike those one finds in out of the way nooks at Boston, Mass., or in Toronto but is very shabby with age and carries the air of a faithful old servitor who has lived through many family changes and now witneses the most surprising of all.

There is indeed a real old servitor who sits by the doorway—a typical old Irishman of the sweet tempered race that we knew so well of old. He has opened the door for 35 years. He takes a philosophic view and sits serenely by the door through all these present meteoric changes.

A "SIMPLE POSITION.

I ventured to submit to Mr. Arthur Griffitn my own formula of reconciliation, but he would have none of it. His position was very simple. He would accept no formula of reconciliation. Sinn Fein, in his view, has stated its position, with sufficient clearness in Mr. de Valera's last dispatch to Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. Griffith could add nothing to that position and take nothing from it. He pointed to the first sentence "We have not thought at any time of asking you to accept any condition precedent to a conference," and he stood by that attitude.

But he came nowhere near the withdrawal of the famous second clause which is demanded by Mr. Lloyd George.

STATING HIS CASE.

Having said so much, Mr. Griffith passed on to make the following important and significnt statement.

"The question is: Is the British Government sincerely seeking peace and settlement between the two countries, or is it once more trying to sell Ireland a gold brick? Its reply to President de Vatera's latest letter will indicate the answer to that question.

"If it seeks to impose preliminary conditions to the Conference we have accepted, that in itself will be conclusive proof that it believes it can play on the Ireland of 1921 the confidence trick its predecessors successfully worked in turn on the Ireland of O'Connell, Butler, and Redmond.

"The Irish representative who would allow his hands to be tied in any way by the British Cabinet before he sat down to negotiate with it would be as helpless as the fly in the spider parlour and less deserving of sympathy.

A FREE CONFERENCE.

"It is obvious that there can be no settlement unless as the outcome of an unfettered conference.

"As to your question about the issues covered by treaty, they should all be covered if the long conflict is to be ended. It must be ended, not temporarily or vaguely, but permanently and definitely.

"There is a real chance to-day of ending the oldest war in the world and of establishing enduring amity between the combatants.

"There will be no chance to-morrow if the British Government tries to play false."

Mr. Griffith handed this statement to me as a type-written document, and I give it precisely as it stands. I cannot say with any candour that I think it helps the situation.

Mr. Griffith favored me with a conversation of two hours during which we covered practically the whole ground.

It would do to good for me no try to reproduce the conversation and it wold not bd fair to Mr. Griffth, who said many things in the freedom of private talk; but two points emerged in my own mind as I left him. One was the profound and *corroding suspiction with which this typical Sinn Fein leader regards the whole British people, and especially the, British Government.... ... ...He claims that the whole Irish people* is behind him in this attitude of suspicion, and I very much fear that that is true in the main; but this faetor of suspicion emerges as a tragical catastrophe at a moment when the British people is at last trying to act in good faith, and is putting forward every effort to settle this old-time quarrel. Our sins pursue us with a deadly Nemesis.

The other point is that Mr. Griffith, at any rate, regards this issue between Mr. de Valera and Mr. Lloyd George not as a quarrel of phrases or formulae, but as a real and fundamental difference, for which Sinn Fein is ready to fight, and to ask its people to fight.

Mr. Griffith told me that the Irish people will go into conference unfettered or not at all. He also claimed that if the Sinn Fein Government accepted any conditions, they would be thrown over by the Irish people.

The only hopeful thing in Mr. Griffith's conversation was that he expressed an absolute belief that if the Conference was once to begin, it would end in a settlement.

SIR P. C. RAY ON CHARKA.

OUR ECONOMIC SALVATION.

THE NEED FOR THE MILLIONS

Intervened by speaced representative. "The Servant" Dr. P. C. Roy said as follows:—

Since I had occasion to speak on the subject, I have been closely studying the subject from the economic point of view and have been trying hard to introduce charka in some of the famine affected centres of Khulna and I have been nobly seconded in my humble efforts by some of the philanthropic Marwari and Bombay merchants who have come forward with gifts of spinning wheels and handlooms. As there has been practically a failure of the harvest this year, the distress bids fair to be still more acute net season. We have already strained the limits of public charity to the utmost and moreover the continuous giving of doles of rice to able-bordied men and women is demoralising. The Charka must be regarded as the salvation of these people According to Naoroji, Digby and R. C. Dutt, the average income of Indians comes to about Rs. 18 a year whilst according to Lord Curzon's estimate it is somewhere agar Rs. 32. Let us try the average and take it to be Rs. 24 per annum or Rs. 2 per month, i.e., one anna a day. A whole-timer practised hand can earn annas two a day, whereas one working in the midst of his other duties for a couple of hours or more can earn at least one anna a day. This calculation has been made from the actual output of a day. In the factory of our firm—Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works—all the chemists including the manager, the factory Superintendent the assistant manager etc., have introduced Charka into their families and I have seen not only their wives and daughter but also other male members of their families strenuously at work and the handloom also has been going on side by side. They have just taken my measurement and are going to present me with a pair of shirts of Khaddar turned out from their Charkas and looms. As you are aware, our factory is provided with steam-engines, oil-engines and dynamos for generating electric power. Our chemists and engineer who have been handling all these up-to-date machinery and who might be supposed to be the last persons in the world to pin their faith in the primitive Charka, are out-and-out believers in the possibilities of the Charka, and that for a number of reasons. In the first place, it requires no separate shop or establishment The Charka may be accommodated in a corner of the humblest cotfege. In the second place very little capital outlay is necessary. Of course in order to make the charka effective in the remote villages, there ought to be an organisation for supplying the people with raw-cotton and taxing back the finished yarn after paying the wages of the labour either in cash or in kind. To ensure success however it is necessary that the Bhadralok closes should set the example as it is well known that the lower classes always taxe the lead from the higher classes and are incapable of any independent initiative Fifty or sixty years ago the charka was an essential part of every household. Even now, there are old women in some houses who can still deftly ply the spinning wheel and turn out fine threads. It is a matter of deep regret that so useful an art has been allowed to fall into disuse through sheer neglect. I am never tired of repeating that indolence, sloth and lethargy have been the bans of our national character. We prefer sitting idle and doing nothing to starvation for want of money. The wastage of our energy for want of occupation amounts to a national loss of several crores of rupees a year. To take one specific instance, some 16 thousand students appear each year in the Matriculation Examination which is finished by the middle of March and the new classes in the Colleges begin by the middle of July. These precious four months in our young men's lives are simply wasted in all sorts of idle games or sleep by the day time; and the peasant folk in the famine area have got no occupation during nine months in the year and hence on the failure of a single year's crop they are rendered absolutely destitute as they have no second string to their bow.

In fact, the more I ponder over the subject the more I am getting convinced that the charka and the handloom are calculated to play an important part in our economic salvation. If we only take them up in right earnest. It is true we are industrially very backward but one thin is to our advantage, —our population is to be counted by millions and the magnitude of our numerical strength ought to turn the balance in our favour.

REGULATIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

QUESTION OF COMPETENCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.
Recd. 2 p.m., Oct. 27.

Geneva.—The Labour Conference has tackled the thorny question of its competence to draft international regulations for agricultural labour. The French Government delegate strongly opposed the competence of the Conference on the subject, but the French Labour representative Jouhaux, the delegates of India, Columbia, Chile and Hall (Britain) spoke in favour of such competence. The debate was adjourned.

The Dominions delegates are pleased that they were not overwhelmed by the European states, as was the case at the Washington Labour Conference, and that they find seats on the various committees.

The Maharao of Kutch leaves for India by the Mores on November 13th.

GOD'S LAWS VS. MAN'S LAWS.

(Continued from previous page.)

lieves that forcible conversion of a non-Muslim is enjoined by his religion."

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI'S OBJECTION.

Maulana Mahomed Ali: New matters are being introduced to prejudice the jury. There was no mention of the Moplah riot in the record of evidence. If anybody thinks that there is some connection between us and Moplah affairs I challenge the Government to prove it.

The Judge said he had also asked the Public Prosecutor not to refer to it.

Mahomed Ali: Yes, I hope you will be keeping sight rein over the Public Prosecutor.

The Public Prosecutor continued:—If a man believes that he is enjoined by his religion to forcibly convert others, should he be allowed? Suppose non-Muslims believe that Mosques should be destroyed. Will not the Muhamedans oppose it? They will consider it a sin according to their own faith, but not license to commit any crime you choose. Although the accused have got their deep-seated beliefs, they are not enjoined, nor they have right to commit a crime. You cannot say whether your belief is right or that of your opponent. The point is whether they have made any attempt to seduce soldiers of the British army no matter what their ultimate object was. This is the point of the utmost importance in this case There is the most definite distinction in freedom of faith and commission of crime That is explained by section 123 C.P.C.

"Now you have to keep in mind first 2 charges. The first charge is that of simply agreeing to seduce soldiers or officers of the army. The second charge is the same, but it goes further and says that in pursuance of the agreement an attempt was actually made to seduce soldiers. It is not necessary for the Prosecution to show that attempt that was actually made to seduce soldiers. It is not necessary for the prosecution to show that the accused were connected with the attempt. A mere attempt is quite sufficient that is the difference between the 1st and 2nd charge and, on the 1st charge, you have to give your opinion as assessors. The fact is that if any two persons agree to commit an offence it is a criminal conspiracy. The point is whether you belive that the accused agree to commit an offence it is a criminal conspiracy. The point is whether you believe that the accused to attempt to seduce soldiers. In the face of evidence and the speeches of the accused it is possible only to come to one of the 2 conclusions, i.e., either the accused had no intention of seducing soldier and were simply fooling the ignorant audience, or they had intention to deliberatedly desire that the soldiers should leave the army. I believe they were sincere in their speeches. You have heard what passed on the lower Court and this Court, and you have to recide for yourselves whether it was possible for them to fool the audience. I take it the intended what they said. They desired that the message be conveyed to troops, and they desired hat they should all leave service. If they were sincere in this, they committed a criminal conspiracy. Now gentlemen, what is the duty which soldiers were induced to fail in. That duty is divided in two heads. The first duty refers to their enrolment forms exhibited by Colonel Gwyer in the lower Court. A soldier is mentioned in the form. He can not leave his service before the expiry of that period. The soldiers are recruited in the time of war. As regards circumstances connected see them all sitting to conspire. (He cited Indian Law Reports 293 in support of admitting circumstantial evidence in which case the complainant was a rustic who had been cheated by Dino by being given a metal as gold which was not gold. Now Jumo who was there with Dino though he did not utter a word yet he was convicted because Jumo was with Dino. He had knowledge of Dino's cheating. That was inferred from the circumstances though there was no overt act committed by Jumo hence from the evidence you have to draw a presumption whether the accused were party among themselves or with 11 other persons to attempt to seduce soldiers of the army. Now the first act towards the offence was on the 29th February 1920, when there was the Khilafat Conference in the Calcutta Town Hall and Shaukat Ali was present there, in proof of which he has missed a single Khilafat Conference and Mr. Surendranath Sen has said that Shaukat Ali was there.

You can therefore safely presume that he was there, that is the first evidence where Shaukat Ali has made a speech referring to the duties of Muslim soldiers. The second evidence is this, on 6th March 1920 the Assam Khilafat Conference was presided over by Shaukat Ali accused No. 7. He made a speech in the course of which he said that if Khilafat was disturbed the Muslims should sever connection with the Government and all Muslims in the military and Police should cease to be there.

At this stage Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, and Seth Jamanalal Bajaj came in, and Mrs. Naidu and Saraswati Devi were given chairs on the dais and Seth Jamanalal sat near the Khilafat reporter. When they entered the hall the whole audience stood up to do them honour.

ASSAM CONFERENCE RESOLUTION.

The Public Prosecutor continued and read out the resolution No. 3 passed in the Assam Conference which related to the soldiers leaving the service. The resolution said that in case the demands of Muslims were not satisfied the Muslims in the Army should resign, else they would be socially ostracised. This is similar to that of the Karachi Resolution. The resolution was read by Abdul Hamid. The next event in point of time is the unanimous Fatwa. We do not know where it was passed. We can get no witness to that effect. There is no duly published record regarding that but it was published at Delhi the accused affirm. They were party to it. But there is a clear indication that the data was after September 6th 1920, because the 1st Fatwa published contains the resolution passed by Jamiatul-Ulema in Calcutta on the 6th September 1920. Accused No. 9, and 5 signed the first edition of the Fatwa. It is again either issued by people who are jesting or sincerely intending the designed effect on the people. Accused say they are sincere and hence they seduce soldiers. The Fatwa was passed at Ulema's meeting in Delhi and published in Haindya press, under the supervision of Abdul Hamid. It contains some answers to questions. I shall refer to one of them. It says that it is *haram* for all Government servants, particularly service in the Police and Military is the worst sin. Do you think that is not intended to seduce the army. Was it not attempted to seduce the army? The proceeding of the Jamit-ul-Ulema's meeting, held on the 17th to 21st November 1920 at Delhi are there. It is written there that 500 of the Ulema of Bengal, Sind and other parts were present in the meeting. The second resolution passed there says it was religiously forbidden for a Muslim to have any connection with British Government. The resolution No. 5 asks them not to serve in the army of enemies of faith and not to render them any sort of military assistance. The speakers on this resolution include accused No. 5 Moulana Nisar Ahmed. All the resolutions were passed unanimously. The next item of evidence is February 1921. The 2nd edition of the unanimous Fatwa was published. It is signed by many, including accused 2, 5, and 4 that is Moulana Husain Ahmed Moulana Nisar Ahmed, and Pir Ghulam Mujadid. Its title page says that it is passed by 425 educational and religious Ulema and published under the supervision of Abdul Hamid. The Ulema's meeting sanctioning it was held on the 14th February 1921. The 2nd addition contains something more than the first edition. It says that military service of Government is a great sin according to religion. The first edition gave simply an opinion. The 2nd edition goes further. It asks Muslims to act up to it and make them act up to it. It is a direct incitement to people to act up to the injunctions of Fatwa.

At this stage the Court rose for lunch. The Public Prosecutor will resume his address to the jury at 3 o'clock.

The Public Prosecutor, Mr. Elphinston resumed his address to the jury when the court gathered after lunch. He said: I want to impress you with the fact that the accused for the last eighteen months have been very zealously carrying on their campaign publishing and preaching beliefs in the name of their religion, calculated to reach the troops whom they wanted to resign their services. It is absolutely clear that all this was a bluff designed to frighten the Government and make it yield to the desires of the accused.

The preaching has been repeated and vigorous and this is evident in the pamphlet printed by the Khilafat Committee Bombay, a foreword to which is written by Mr. Khatri, one of the Secretaries. Clearly asking the Mussalmans to act up to the demands of the Fatwa and also to preach the same to their brothers. What was the object of all this preaching? It certainly was their object that then preaching should reach the troops, and their object has been achieved. It is quite unnecessary that the accused should have remained all together during the conspiracy on conspiracy, or even known each other. The evidence is conclusive on the point that the leaflets reached the troops and many such leaflets received by the Indian troops were produced in the Court, so that the accused have not merely expressed an opinion that it would be going against their religion by remaining in the army but go to the length of disseminating that opinion broadcast, and also posting copies of the leaflet to Indian sepoys. They have been preaching the same thing throughout their Fatwas, Conferences and pamphlets, and they have considered this question so important that they have been urging what they have also preached. The evidence has also proved that the resolution at the Conference, as embodied in a Government communique, and corroborated by the police witnesses is substantially correct (here Maulana Mahomed Ali interposed saying that the Public Prosecutor has all the while been avoiding to say that the resolution was printed as having been urged by the Conference. He is trying to throw dust into the eyes of the judge."

THE "CLEAR MOTIVE."

The Public Prosecutor then read out the resolution and said: The resolution has the clear motive and contains the appeal to the army to leave it."

"The next charge is against the other accused Nos. 2 to 7 and charges them with offence under sections 505 I.P.C. in pursuance of the conspiracy. Mr. Mahomed Ali read out the resolution after which the other accused spoke in support of it accepting Shaukat Ali, who said in the court that he was, and is, in fullest sympathy with the resolution, and was only sorry that he did not speak in support of it at the Conference. Mr. Mahomed Ali by his concluding remarks instigated the audience of 3,000 persons, most of whom were Mahomedans, to disregard the army and leave it forthwith. On this charge, your opinion, gentlemen, is required as Assessors.

THE LAST CHARGE.

The last charge is under section 117 of the I.P.C. which is that thoy were closely associahted with each other. Were constantly together or near each other during the Conference days in Karachi. There is no doubt the general idea of the innocence of the acoused till they are proved guilty. But in cases where the prosecution gives every chance to the accused to adduce evidence in their favour and offer reference and in cases when they refuse to take advantage of the assistance offered to them by the Court you have to presume the accused guilty. If they have any inclination to disbelieve the evidence deposed by prosecution witness it is the clear duty of the accused to refute it, and disprove their truth to the court and since they have not done so we must suppose that they have no evidence sufficiently strong to rebut that adduced by the prosecution. In the end, I will say this that if you have any doubt as to the guilt of the accused they must be genuine and not flimsy, but the evidence of the prosecution is clear and the accused are so far proved to have committed the offence.

MAHOMED ALI'S ADDRESS TO JURY.

The Public Prosecutor having finished his address to the jury Maulana Mahomed Ali got up and addressed the jury. He said: "Gentlemen of the jury will just ask the permission of the Judge to allow me to address you and seduce you. If I intended to defend myself to escape from transportation for life, I would not have taken a single moment of yours. It is not I who am on trial. It is a trial for Judge, public and Governont. I am glad the Government have brought this issue before the public. I want you to decide between Gods' laws and man's laws. Exalt the King as you may, but with all that you do, will he excel God? Not one of the jury is Mahomedan. Three are Christians and two Hindus. But I do not mind that. I am talking chief of all to my countrymen. The British Government has always been proved of its toleration. The best definition of toleration I can find is "I differ from you or every word that you uttered, but I will fight to the last drop of my blood in resisting your right to say so". Many men feel others' wrong. The question is not that

THE ISSUE

"The question is this the whole of our case is this. In that Conference we spoke for 10,000 people who were present. Here this trial is for the entire world. If the Government is repentant and allows us our religious freedom we shall see that they have mended their mistake. It is not for the purpose of defending myself or my friends ,but the history of the world will very greatly depend on the issue before the Court. The trial is not Mahomd Ali". It is a trial between man and God. We want to know if God's word is to prevail or mans word will beat even gods. I must now come to the incident of our refusing to stand up before the Court. You see this was no question between the Court and myself. It was respect as human Court which is a part and parcel of the beings. It was hard for us to respect the Government. There are so many sections under which we are charged I really wonder how many ears even after life is over will have to pass in jail. I want to know whether the King will grant us the liberty to follow our religion promised to us from their Thrones. We have God Who has created us, and Who demands us to serve Him and there can be no question of homage to any man as against God The Judge referred to human sacrifice. But I say if my God recommended human sacrifice I would sacrifice everybody from my brother, mother, wife down to children.

In Sind we hear that three men are to be prosecuted for hurting the religious feelings of a policeman. Now is the policeman in India all important. The power of the law meant to protect man's feelings. I do not know whether the Government meants to protect our religion. If the judge will take law from the King in whose name he sits, he will have to respect the Proclamations of three successive Sovereigns. The Qoran is a very small book. It is the whole source of our whole religion law. Do not look to my opinion. See the Qoran. You must go to it and the supplementary books which fill up some gaps in the Qoran. About the Qoran there is not one single sect of Moslems who will question a single verse from it. Even if any Prophet's sayings alleged to have come from him contravene the verses of the Qoran it shall be rejected. If we had to test the authenticity of the four Gospels. (Here the Judge interposed saying that there was no use to bring in ecclesiastical matters. All this is irrelevant to the case.

Maulana Mahomed Ali replied that this was all his case. If he was allowed to address the jury he would proceed if not he would take his seat.

Maulana Mahomed Ali then continued his address for some time. The court then rose for the day, the Judge remarking that as Maulana Mahomed Ali had already taken one hour in his address to the jury, he would allow him only half an hour more to-morrow.

KARACHI SESSIONS TRIAL.

EXAMINATION OF PROSECUTION WITNESSES.

PROCEEDINGS OF WEDNESDAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI Oct. 26.

The case was resumed to-day. Out of respect for the leaders, who sat on the ground, the audience, excluding some Parsis, pleaders and press reporters sat on the ground also, casting aside their chairs. The court clerk informed the accused that the Court shall not accept any of their statements if they did not make them standing.

Dharuchand Punamchand of Poona C. I. D. was the first witness examined. The next witness examined was William Christopher, Jailor of the Waltair Jail, where Maulana Mahomed Ali was first arrested on 14th September at 2-40 p.m. for the impending trial at Karachi. His evidence was exactly the same as he had given in the Lower Court.

At this stage the youngest daughter of Maulana Mahomed Ali came in and sat by her father. In answer to Public Prosecutor's question the witness said that Maulana Mahomed Ali was sent for by the District Magistrate of Vizigapatam, who told him that his papers were seized.

Maulana Mahomed Ali:—"I should like to know if any such communication has been received from the District Magistrate of Vizigapatam to the District Magistrate of Karachi?

The Judge told him that there was no such communication. The Maulana thereupon said:—The witness was not present on the spot where the District Magistrate and I were present and he knows nothing of it. The papers were never confiscated, only my cloth box was kept in the jailor's room, as he said that there was no room for it in my call. It was not only Urdu papers of which I told him but I read the headings of many English papers also. The District Magistrate said to me there that the papers were being sent to the District Magistrate of Karachi and he did not tell me, even though I asked him that he had any order for seizing the papers. As the papers were of more use to my wife I asked him to send them to her. This gentleman was not present at all at that time.

The Judge asked the witness if he was present.

Jailor: I was present more or less through out the confiscation.

Maulana Mahomed Ali said that it was interesting to say that he was more or less present.

The Public Prosecutor did not want to examine the Sub-Inspector, Abdul Karim and the Court therefore asked the leaders if they wanted to cross examine him.

Maulana Mahomed Ali got up and on being asked he said: "I do not want to ask anything but I only wanted to know if the prosecution wanted to examne him or not because there was much discrepancy, between his and the last witness's evidence. The Sub-Inspector had said that the papers were seized at the station.

The judge referred to the statement of the Sub-Inspector which said that the papers were inspected on the railway and were again put in the box.

The Maulana said that he had clearly heard him saying that they were seized.

Nariman Hurmasji, Jailer, District Prison, Karachi, was next examined. He said; Mr. Mohamed Ali is kipt in a separate room. He has writtes some letters to the District Magistrate, Karachi and also sent some telegrams in my presence. I despatched the copies of the telegrams and kept the original. Mr. Mahomed Ali also wrote an Urdu letter. I initaialled all the letters, etc., in order to identify them.

A NEW WITNESS.

The Public Prosecutor said that he wanted to examine the Deputy Superintendent of Assam C.I.D. Mr. Surendranath Sen, who was not examined in the Lower Court but whose part of the statement was given to the accused on Saturday and a part on Monday.

Maulana Mahomed Ali asked if the evidence was recorded already.

The Judge said that it was going to be taken. Maulana Mahomed Ali said that new witnesses were brought in every now and then to serve the purpose of the Prosecution. He said that it was being done only in order to show that the 'conspiracy' existed from February 1920. There was not a word of evidence in the Lower Court about the dates but any how the Magistrate introduced his own dates from February to September 1921. The Public Prosecutor, he said, again wanted to have slight changes in the charge sheet and now to prove his own things new evidences were being taken. The Maulana in the end said: it will faciliate the proceedings if the sentence is passed. We will have no objection. We have no grudge against the Court. It will be better if there is an end to these things.

The Public Prosecutor said:—The witness's name was in the first application to the Court to summon him because he would produce the notes of Mr. Mahomed Ali's speech on March 1920. Unfortunately he could not arrive in time for the Lower Court.

The Judge allowed the evidence to be taken.

Mr. Surendranath Sen, a Budhist Hindu officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Assam C. I. D. (living at Sylhet). was thereupon examined.

P. P.:—Did you attend the Assam Khilafat Conference?

Witness: Yes.

P. P.: When was it held?

W.: On 6th March 1920.

P. P.:—Who was the president of the conference?

W.:—Mr. Shaukat Ali.

P. P.:—Did he deliver any speech?

W:—Yes.

P. P.:—Did you take down notes?

W.:—Yes.

P. P.:—After finishing his speech what did Mr. Shaukat Ali do?

W.:—He asked some resolutions to be passed.

P. P.:—Did he read out those resolutions?

W.:—No Mr. Abdul Hamid read the resolutions.

P. P.:—Did any body ask him to read them out?

W.:—Yes. Mr. Shaukat Ali told him.

P. P.:—Had the resolutions been previously passed at any other meeting?

W.:—Yes. On 20th February 1920, at the Town Hall meeting, Calcutta.

P. P.:—Did you attend that conference at the Hown Hall, Calcutta?

W.:—Yes.

P. P.:—Were the resolutions passed all published in any newspaper?

W.:—Yes. In "A. B. Patrika" and other newspapers.

P. P..—Did Mr. Shaukat Ali give Mr. Abdul Hamid any copy of the resolution when he asked him to read them out?

W.:—Yes he handed over "A. B. Patrika" to him.

P. P.:—In what language were they published in "A. B. Patrika"?

W.:—In English.

P. P.:—In what langhage were they read out?

W.:—In English and Bengalee.

P.P.:—Had you any means of checking the resolutions,

W.:—I had also a copy of "A. B. Patrika."

P. P.:—What did you do?

W.:—I checked the resolutions.

P. P.:—Were they correctly read out?

W.:—Yes they were.

P. P.:—Have you got the original notes taken in the meeting?

W.:—No.

P. P.:—From your original notes did you make a fair copy?

W.:—Yes.

P. P.:—When did you make it?

W.:—The same evening.

P. P.:—In your own hand?

W.:—Yes.

P. P.:—Have you got it with you?

W.:—Yes.

P. P.:—Produce it (it was filed as an exhibit and read out in full to jurors).

P. P.:—Did you see Mr. Shaukat Ali at Calcutta at the time of the conference?

A MISQUOTATION.

W.:—Yes.

Colonel Gwyer was the next witness. He gave evidence about the terms on which the soldiers in the Indian army are enlisted and how the strength of the army is kept up by recruiting soldiers through recruiting parties. He also said that some leaflets were received by some soldiers of western command by post.

Maulana Mahomed Ali wanted to see those covers containing the said leaflets, which were given.

The Public Prosecutor here said "there is one witness, Subedar Major Jairam who is unable to be present in the court and a telegram to that effect has been received by Mr. Gwyer.

The Judge asked Col. Gwyer to produce that telegram.

Maulana Mahomed Ali, who was examining the leaflet which he had taken from the court, said "Am I to understand that the leaflets are put in by the witness?"

A MISQUOTATION.

P. P.:—Yes.

Maulana Mahomed Ali:—I should like to draw the attention of the court to a misquotation of the Quoran. Then he read the passage in Arabic pointing out the discrepancy. He further pointed out that it was a misrepresentation of the Quoran which the army had got. He read out a passage regarding the punishment to be awarded to one who killed a believer. The punishment was to be meted out to the singular men while the reprint contained the plural. This, he said, was Maulana Mahomed Ali's translation. He cited another mistake also in the leaflet on being pointed out by Pir Ghulam Mujadid and others. The witness further said: The Deputy Commissioner Girgam had sent a wire to the effect that Major Jairam was unfit to travel.

The next witness, Sub-Inspector, Azizudin of Quetta deposed as follows:—On the first June last the Subadar Major of my regiment went on leave for two months. I acted in his place in his absence. The post of my regiment was being censored by me in those two months. At this point the witness was shown a leaflet and he said: I received 10 such leaflets in the post of my regiment during two months. I received two of them on 20th July and the remaining eight in the last week of July. I produced one of them in the committing Magistrate's court (he identified it on being shown) that is the original envelope and these 10 envelopes were addressed to Muslim subedars.

In reply to the judge he said: Some of them were Punjabi Mahammedans. These soldiers do not take interest in such matters. These soldiers do not recognise Mahatma Gandhi and Shankaracharya.

Subedar Mohamed Hassan of Quetta stated our company had been attached to another regiment at Lahore. My regiment had been posted back at Quetta on 1st August. We received such leaflets in that envelope. I received five more after a week. They were addressed to four subedars who had been demobilised and one to a jamadar of my company. I was on duty in that week when the postman brought the post to me and I found five covers.

Public Prosecutor to Judge: Subedar Major Jairam received 12 such copies.

The Serishtedar read the deposition of Subedar Jairam, as recorded in the lower court, to the jurors as the witness had been unable to attend the court on account of illness.

Colonel Gwyer was recalled.

At this stage the Judge said: I do not think any of the statements (of the accused) in the lower court are admissible. They are no statements at all. I do not think whether the statements of a compromising character could be admitted. The object of the statements is to enable the accused to explain anything in evidence against them.

ABDUL AZIZ SAHIB ANSARI.

GETS ONE YEAR'S RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Oct. 26.

The District Congress Committee Delhi wires as follows; "The cases against Maulana Mahomed Ahmadsaid Sahib and Mulana Mohamad Abdulaziz Sahib ansari Secretary Provincial Khilafat Committee Delhi under sections 107 and 108 criminal procedure code were fixed to be heard on 2nd November, in the jail buildings before Mr. Young District Magistrate Delhi, but he changed the date and heard both the cases to-day. First Moulana Ahmad Seyied Sahib's case was taken by the court. The Moulana Saheb filed his written statement in the court, then this case was postponed to 2nd November for orders. Moulvi Abdul Aziz Sahib Ansari was ordered to give security. The Moulvi Saheb refused to give the security whereupon the Magistrate said "well, until you give the security you shall live in the jail" Moulvi Sahed then asked "what does your 'until' mean that it may extend to 3 or 4 years?" The Magistrate replied "no it won't exceed more than a year."

ABOLITION OF THE PROTECTORATE.

DELEGATE'S HESITATION TO SIGN AGREEMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Recd. 9 a.m. Oct. 27.

Negotiations with Egyptian delegates in London with regard to the future status of Egypt have reached a point where the draft agreement is ready for signature but the Egyptian delegates are hesitating to sign, apparently owing to the intimidation of extremists in Egypt. It is hoped, however, that they will sign shortly. The agreement abolishes the Protectorate and substitutes a permanent treaty of alliance securing British communications and safety of foreigners.

STRIKE IN RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Oct. 26.

The strike at G. Mackenzie and Co's Motor Works which began on a small scale last week has extended and about 300 men are out since Monday. The company have notified that the strikers' places will be filled. The origin of the strike was a complaint of abuse by sub-maistry whose removal was demanded.

OPEN LETTER,

TO THE THAKORE SAHEB OF MORVI.

IV.

Sir,—Since I addressed you last, you have paid a surprise visit to Bombay, and have set many of your "subjects" thinking, as to what is going on behind the veil in Morvi! It is strange that neither your Private Secretary nor your State Karbhari ventures to answer my various queries, nor refutes my statements of gross irregularities in your administration; and yet some of your subtle satellites are trying their best to boom you and your administration! In my previous letters I have shown clearly:—

1. How the poor farmers are fleeced in your State! A subtle attempt is now made to make them say that they are happy!
2. How the Garashias of Morvi are impoverished!
3. How the Shrofis are hampered in their business!
4. How the merchants are labouring under positive disabilities!
5. How the manufacturers stand little chance in Morvi!
6. How taxation is growing heavy!
7. How barbers, datans, delias and betel leaves sellers are strictly taxed.
8. And how the customs duties are excessive!

The net result of this retrograde policy is decreasing population! According to the Records published by the State, the population of Morvi.

In 1854 was	1,30,000
In 1890 was	1,20,000
In 1920-21 is	91,000

So in the first 36 years the fall was 10,000 and in the last 30 years it is 29,000! How do you account for this decrease in population, Thakorji? Does it signify the prosperity of your "subjects," or the popularity of your administration, Bavaji? Let your courtiers say what they may, this is a clear indication of the growing difficulties of your "subjects" to live in your State, and hence they desert their ancestral homes in despair. Those that have stuck to their hearths and homes and calling are fleeced in various ways! Thakorji, the figures are staggering. The Revenue of your State in.

In 1854 was	1,50,000
In 1890 was	8,00,000
In 1920 was	60,00,000

By what magic wand did you get these enormous amounts? Would you not show your art to the Finance Member of the Government India? Is it sacred or secret? Is that the reason why you have not published your budget for four years? Are the accounts for the period duly drawn up? How strange, Bavaji, that while your population is decreasing, your revenue is increasing! Are your "subjects" so very fond of you, that they give up their very best to you, just to win your sweet smile? Does affection mean extortion in Morvi, Bavaji?

And how do you utilize your ever-growing revenue, THAKORJI?

1. You leave your Schools drooping!
2. Your old college is snoring!
3. The Municipality is still in the making!
4. Sanitation shouting!
5. While epidemic is raging!
6. Your railway is in a wretched state!
7. Your tramway service is getting worse than tonga!
8. And there is no telegraph Office in the town!

Thakorji, are you acting as Bavaji? Is this state of affairs creditable to you or to your State? With this over-growing annual revenue and with the expenditure kept down with Shylockan scruples, the State treasury should be overflowing. But that is not said to be the case. The natural question then is *where do all the huge surpluses go?* Who can say that with certainty, except you or your State Officials, or your satellites? To the public little is known of your enormous investments. Further, Dame Rumour says, that your holdings in Jute and Swadeshi Insurance Companies are simply staggering. Bavaji, is this your money or State money? If it is your money, where is the money? What is the State balance to-day? Do you remember, what your great favourite Lord Curzon used to tell you and your brother Princes now and again? "Do not treat the State treasuries as your private purse. Be the Bees of the Hive and not the Drones"!!! Now, Thakorji, be so good as to tell your "subjects" what the State Treasury holds, and what are the State investments. Do not please drive the critics to the utter necessity of unearthing these facts, and of publishing them in papers. Alas, when your "subjects" are ground down and are groaning under heavy taxation, you, Thakorji, are rolling in wealth and dabbling in shares, in lands, in properties and in what not!

As I close this letter I am simply astonished to hear that you are contemplating the sale of your Railway! Thakorji, this is State property. Has the State come to such a sorry pass, that such a disastrous step is unavoidable? If that is so, it is the bounden duty of the Agent to the Governor to look into the affairs of the Morvi State without further delay.

Thakorji do you still claim to be Bavaji (the father) of your "subjects"? Do you think the Government is indifferent because it is engrossed in other matters? Do you still hope to retain all autocracy in Morvi, when it is fast giving way everywhere else? Thakorji, pray, expedite reforms. They are long overdue. More in my next, if necessary.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

BURMA RAILWAY BREACHES.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Oct. 26.

Burmah Railway notify breaches between Henzada and Natmaw and one between Henzada and Payagon continues, but water is subsiding. It is hoped to tranship the passengers and light luggage between Henzada and Natmaw in two days time. Meanwhile the passengers can use boats at their own risk.

GHAZIPUR POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT FOR KARACHI RESOLUTION.

(From a Correspondent.)

GHAZIPUR, Oct. 21.

The second Ghazipur Political Conference commenced at 3 p.m. on the 18th instant, many distinguished visitors, including Maulana Fakhir, Maulana Ghulam Mustafa, Maulana Sileghatullah Shahid, Padunerajjain, P. Shanti Swaroop, Srimat Satyavatdevi, Sitadevi and sister of Dr. Abdul Karim were present. Pandit Hashans Prasad Tiwari, chairman of the Reception Committee read his speech and Srimati Sarojini Naidu was voted to the chair.

Mrs. Naidu's presidential address, lasting more than an hour, was inspiring. She introduced Dr. Abdul Karim's sister who spoke urging the audience to work for the Khilafat and the honour of Islam. The president then read a letter from Maulana Shaukatali from Karachi describing his happy life in jail, appealing for Angora fund.

Next day (the 19th instant) a purely ladies' meeting was convened in the afternoon. In the evening the conference reassembled and resolutions, reaffirming the working committee and Karachi resolutions, boycotting the Prince's visit, directing the people of Ghazipur to observe complete Hartal on the day of his landing in India were passed. A resolution was also passed congratulating the Ali Brothers and other leaders on their arrest.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN CHAIRMAN OF HINDU SABHA RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Oct. 24.

The Reception Committee of the All-India Hindu Sabha has been formed. Hakim Ajmal Khan has been elected Chairman and Mr. Shankarlal, General Secretary. A pandal has been erected to accommodate 15,000 persons on the grounds of the Martyr Memorial Hall. As the season is cold, visitors are requested to bring heavy blankets. On the 7th November, Mahatma Gandhi will address the Conference. The election of delegates begins immediately for which forms can be had from the Secretary. Information as to the probable time and the date of arrival of delegates should be sent to the Secretary in order to ensure reception at the station.

GURUKULA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

The Secretary of the Gurukula Mahavidyalaya (Santa Cruz) writes:—

The young inmates of the Gurukula of Santa Cruz are taught the Vedas, Upanishads and other Hindu Scriptures, Sanskrit literature and English besides Mathematics, History, Geography, Science and the vernaculars. By way of practical education the Brahmacharis are taught carpentry, painting, etc., Spinning wheels are already introduced and looms will shortly begin weaving.

Education is imparted in the most efficient way so as to develop all the faculties of the students. Together with their mental training, special attention is paid to their body training as well. Some of them are strong enough to perform wonderful feats of Sandow and Ramamurti. They lipe a simple life and always live in the company of their teachers, who see that their character is moulded in the best possible way.

The public are requested to contribute their mite for the Vidyalaya on the Diwali day.

Good Habits Good Health

Ill-health never comes without a cause. If people over-eat, over-work, smoke too much, take alcoholic drink to excess, keep late hours and take no healthy out-door exercise, they must expect ill-health.

Bad habits load the blood with poisonous uric-acid which clogs and weakens the kidneys. For the kidneys act as blood filters; when healthy they filter impurities from the blood, but they weaken overstrained. Weak kidneys mean weak filtering which lets the harmful uric-acid back into the system. This is the cause of backache, urinary troubles, dizziness unnatural drowsiness, loss of flesh dropsical tendency, inflamation of the kidneys or bladder, rheumatic pains and nervousness.

Good habits induce good health by reducing uric-acid and relieving the kidneys strain. Let Doan's Backache Kidney Pills help in this respect; they strengthen weak kidneys, soothe the urinary channels and regulate the bladder; they succeed even in stubborn cases of renal-dropsy, rheumatism, stone, and similar uric acid ailments. The use of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, when needed, is in itself a good habit; you could not make a wiser start than with this special kidney medicine.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8; obtainable from all dealers.

PUNJAB COUNCIL MEMBERS' ALLOWANCE.

RESOLUTION FOR INCREASE CARRIED

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 25.

At the Punjab Council to-day Mr. Moti Lal Kaistha moved a resolution recommending to Government that the daily allowance for the members of the Punjab Legislative Council be increased from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30. A couple of amendments were moved to the resolution, one of which wanted the substitution of words Rs. 15 for Lahore and Rs. 20 for Simla instead of the words Rs. 30 at the end of the resolution, but these amendments were rejected by the Council and another amendment moved by Lala Sewak Ram to the effect that words Rs. 15 be substituted for Rs. 30, was carried. The resolution thus amended was then put to vote and carried by 39 to 14 votes amidst applause from non-official benches. The Financial Secretary and other Governmen members opposed the resolution.

Another resolution recommending Government to appoint a Committee to report by the next session on the educational needs of Zemindars, was also carried after a lively debate, several members criticising the spirit of the distinction underlying the resolution between Zemindars and non-zemindars and urban and rural. The Council adjourned till Thursday, the 27th.

MEDICAL MISSION TO MOROCCO.

MAULANA ABDUL BARI'S APPROVAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 26.

With reference to the appeal of Seth Mian Mohamed Haji Jan Mohamed Chotani for sending medical aid to Morocco I have no hesitation in giving my whole-hearted support to it. In the early days, if Muslim women deemed it their duty to nurse the wounded soldiers in times of war, to offer their services wherever required, we are so fallen from our former state that even the men hesitate to undertake such service and to render assistance without a strong Appeal to their religious instinct and human sympathy. I consider it the duty of the Mussalmans of this country to assist in organising medical aid on the lines suggested by the President of the Central Khilafat Committee to relieve the pain and misery of the suffering Moroccans.

VIZAGAPATAM MEDICAL STUDENTS,

DISMISSED FOR WEARING KHADI CAPS.

(From a Correspondent.)

VIZAGAPATAM, Oct. 26.

The suspended Medical students of Vizagapatam who have not apologised for wearing Khadar caps were served yesterday and the day before with the following dismissal order by the School Superintendent: "As you have not obeyed the order of the Government conveyed to you in memo No. 882, dated 16-10-21, I am authorised by the Surgeon-General to inform you that you are hereby dismissed from the school." The students have organised themselves into a *Ramadhandu* for carrying on Swadeshi work in the District.

"NOT TO SERVE UNDER BRITISH GOVT."

A POLICE CONSTABLE RESIGNS

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

Yesterday a constable attached to the Alipore Police Court appeared before the Court with his Sub-Inspector and handed in a letter of resignation and uniform, on the ground that he felt it his moral duty not to serve any more under the British Government. The man was taken over to the Commissioner of Police.

GHAZIPUR NEWS.

(From a Correspondent.)

GHAZIPUR, Oct. 21.

The District Magistrate through the Police Sub-Inspector informed Kazi Mahomed Mustafa, Secretary, Tahsil Congress and Khilafat Committees, Yusufpur (Mohammadabad) that his license for guns, etc., has been confiscated as he works contrary to the interest of the Government. A similar notice was issued to Hakim Mahomed Ahsara of Yusufpur, but remained unserved as he is at present at Delhi.

Yesterday Congress Volunteers, Ghazi Shah, Harinath and Krishnanand were released from jail and taken in a procession through the city to the Congress Ashram.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Srikrishna Manohara Sabha of Poona, which is composed of Madrasi residents of the place, staged a drama entitled "Vasanthika" in the Kirloskar theatre on the 16th instant. Though the actors are not professional men, the histrionic talent displayed by them was much appreciated by the large audience which witnessed the play.

* * * *

A correspondent writes:—On the 23rd instant the Marriage of a Muslim couple dressed in Khadi took place at Pankaria (Broach District).

* * * *

A Nasik message of October 26th says:—The Collector presided over a largely attended public meeting when an Aman Sabha was established.—(A. P.)

* * * *

A Calicut message says that the newly recruited special police force under Mr. Tottenham surprised a band of rebels near Parapanagadi last night. Eleven rebels including one of their leaders were captured and brought to Calicut. A small number was wounded while the rest fled.—(A. P.)

* * * *

At a special meeting of the Peshawar Bar Association held on the 18th instant a resolution was passed declaring that it would be immensely beneficial both to the administration and the public, if the Judiciery of this province be placed under the control of the Lahore High Court.

* * * *

A Co-operative Credit Society for the benefit of Post, R.M.S. and Telegraph Department staff was started at Poona on the 22nd instant. The Society owes its origin to Rai Sahib J. C. Banarji, Deputy Postmaster-General, Railway Mail Service. This is the first of the kind for the Department in Poona.

* * * *

An Agra Message October 26th says:—While Mr. Ram Yadhav, Deputy Collector, was holding court yesterday, a Non-Co-operator entered the court compound and loudly proclaimed the time of a meeting which was to be held. Mr. Ram Yadhav arrested him and sent to the lock-up, but the District Magistrate arrived and had him released.—(A. P.).

* * * *

The Collector of Saharanpur reports that the news contained in the telegram published recently by the "Zemindar" of Lahore to the effect that 56 constables of Saharanpur had resigned as a consequence of the Ulema's Fatwa and arrest of Khilafat agitators is not true and that not a single constable of Saharanpur police has resigned.—(A. P.)

* * * *

Dr. B. S. Moonje, General Secretary of C.P. Provincial Congress Committee, in his letter to the General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee says that out of the three mills in C.P., viz., the Tata Empress Mills, the Pulgaon Spinning and Weaving Mills and the Rekchand Mohata Mills, only the Pulgaon Mill has written to say that only Indian cotton is used for spinning and that cloths turned out are of purely Indian yarn.

"PUSSYFOOT" AT SECUNDERABAD.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 26.

Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson arrived here today on a flying visit. He addressed a meeting of students at Mahbub College in the morning and Christian Workers in the afternoon. This evening he addressed a very large gathering at the Indian Theatre. He said India was wonderful and could be made still more wonderful if prohibition were introduced. Asked as to how his expenses were being met "Pussyfoot" said that the tour was formed by the National Prohibition bodies, which had their organisations in many countries.

Referring to a number of whisky advertisements handed to him he said they were a swindle and a life. The statistical gauge shown by one firm was utterly false, as there had been no opportunity of getting at figures published for ten years in America.

TRAM STRIKERS ASSAULT "BLACK-LEGS."

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

In connection with the Calcutta Tramways strike an unhappy incident occurred to-day. The employes of the Tollygunge and Kalighat sections who are against the strike expressed their willingness to continue to do their duties, but were prevented from doing so by the strikers. Four cars left Kalighat depot this morning and three returned without a mishap. When the fourth car was about to start on its way back from Dalhousie Square one of the strikers rushed forward and struck the driver across the head with a lathi causing serious injuries. The assailant was arrested and made over to the police. At Kalighat, the Secretary of Kalighat Section the Employees' Union was attacked this morning by a member of the strikers. He took shelter in the local post. Police arrived and dispersed the crowd.

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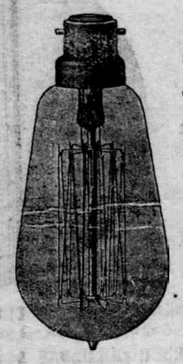

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